

**SHARP**<sup>®</sup>

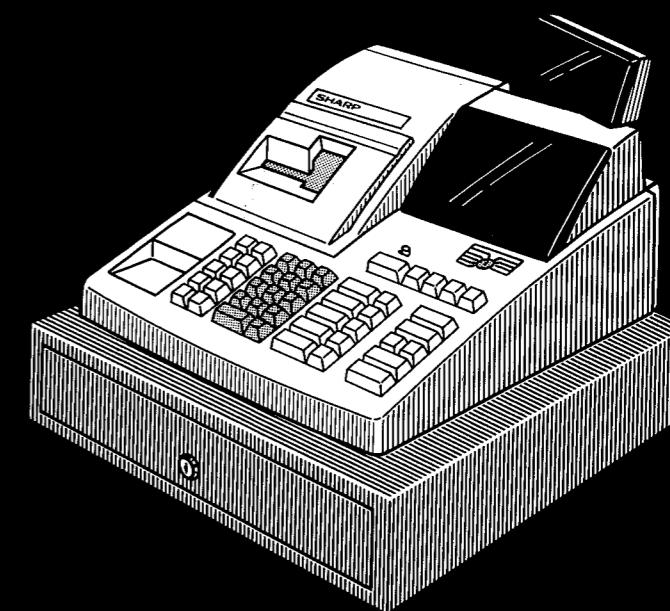
ELECTRONIC CASH REGISTER  
CAISSE ENREGISTREUSE ELECTRONIQUE

MODEL  
MODELE

**ER-2386S**

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MANUEL D'INSTRUCTIONS



MONTH-END (Do on LAST WORKING DAY  
OF EACH MONTH)  
1. Do above reading for day sales.  
Then, key to x2-22, touch •, then CASH  
TOTAL.

## INTRODUCTION

Thank you very much for your purchase of the SHARP Electronic Cash Register, Model ER-2386S. Please read this Manual carefully before operating your machine in order to gain a full understanding of its functions and features. Please keep this Manual for future reference, it will help you, if you encounter any operational problems.

## IMPORTANT

- **Install your ER-2386S in a location that is not subject to direct radiation, unusual temperature changes, high humidity or exposed to water sources.**  
Installation in such locations could cause damage to the cabinet and the electrical components.
- **The register should not be operated by an individual with wet hands.**  
The water could seep into the interior of the ER-2386S and cause component failure.
- **When cleaning your register, use a dry, soft cloth. Never use solvents, such as benzine and/or thinner.**  
The use of such chemicals will lead to discoloration or deterioration of the cabinet.
- **The ER-2386S register plugs into any standard wall outlet (local voltage  $\pm 10\%$  AC).**  
Other electrical devices on the same electrical circuit could cause the ER-2386S to malfunction.
- **If the register malfunctions, call your local dealer for service - do not try to repair the register yourself.**
- **For a complete electrical disconnection, pull out the main plug.**
- **The standard machine is not equipped with those functions that are marked with the asterisk (\*) in this Manual.**  
If you need the functions, consult your local dealer.

## PRECAUTION

This Electronic Cash Register has a built-in memory protection circuit which is operated by rechargeable batteries. As you know, all batteries will, in time, dissipate their charge even if not used. Therefore to insure an adequate initial charge in the protection circuit, and to prevent any possible loss of memory upon installation, it is recommended that each unit be allowed to recharge for a period of 24 to 48 hours prior to use by the customer. In order to charge the batteries, the machine must be plugged in. This recharging precaution can prevent unnecessary initial service calls.

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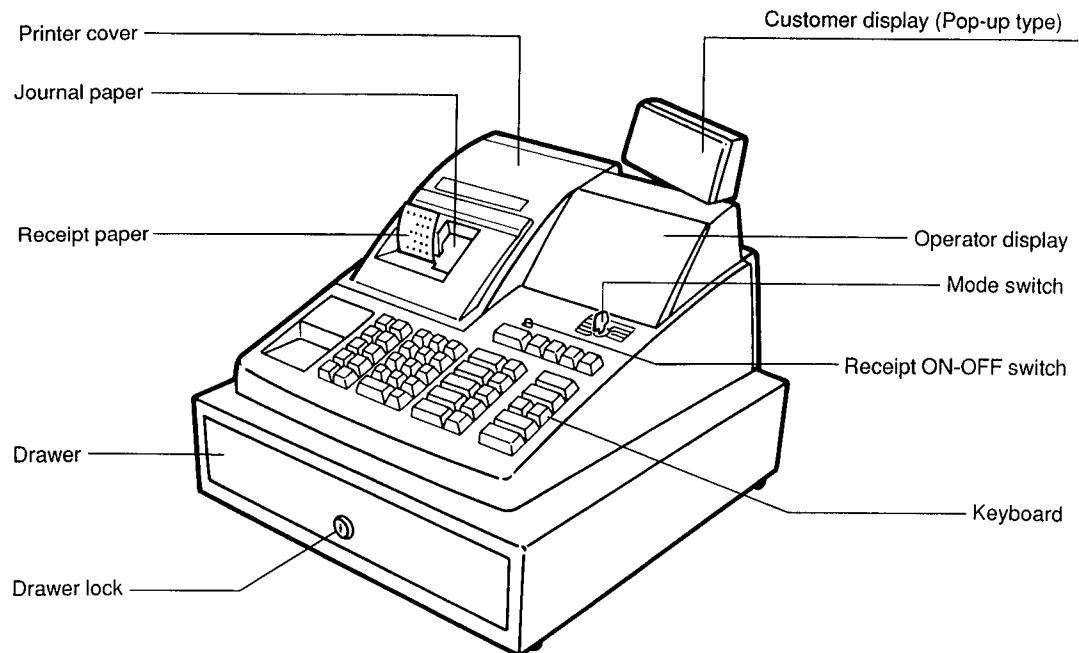
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# PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ER-2386S REGISTER

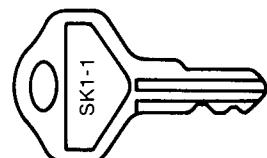
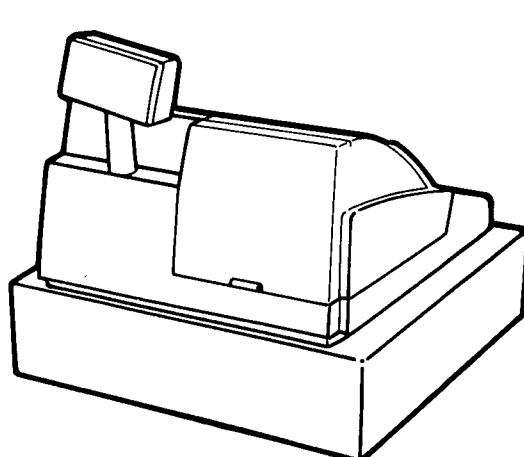


## ■ Drawer lock

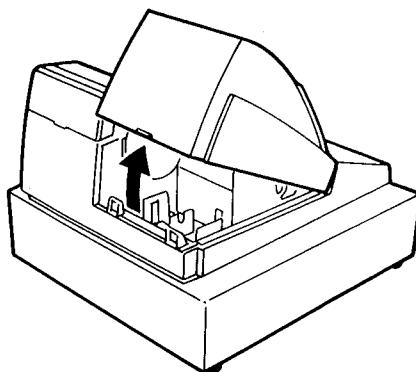
Lock: Turn 90° counterclockwise.  
Unlock: Turn 90° clockwise.

## ■ Drawer lock key

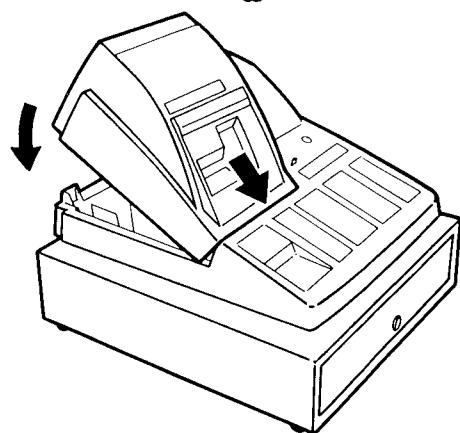
Rear view



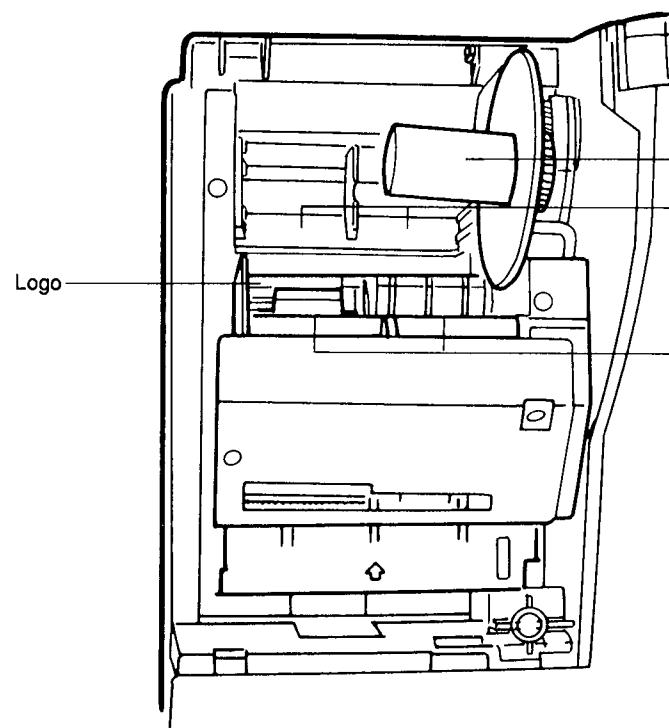
• **INSTALLING AND REMOVING THE PRINTER COVER**



When removing the printer cover, lift up its rear.



When installing the printer cover, hook it on the pawls on the cabinet and shut it.



# KEYBOARD LAYOUT AND SWITCH AND KEY DESCRIPTIONS



PLU/SUB	TAX1 SHIFT	TAX2 SHIFT	TAX	CONV
---------	------------	------------	-----	------

↑ RECEIPT	↑ JOURNAL
RCPT	#/TM
NS	⊖
PO	RA
RFND	VOID

@/FOR	•	CL
7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3
0	00	

5	10
4	9
3	8
2	7
1	6

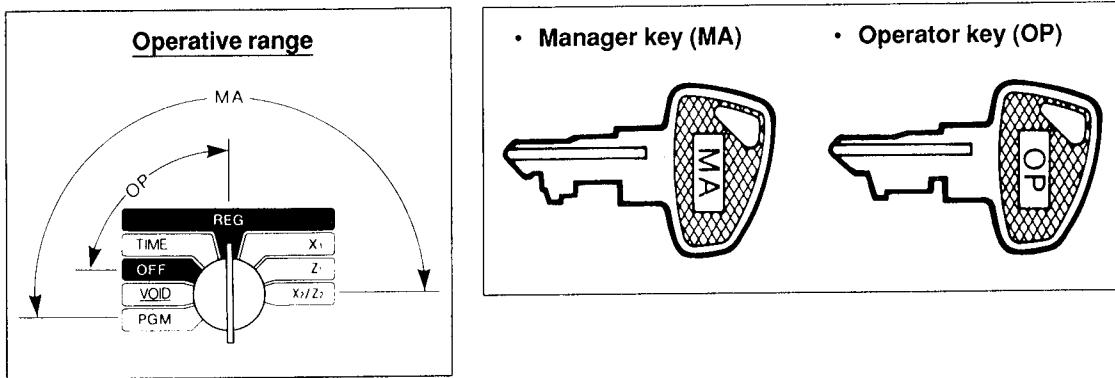
%	
CHRG	
CHK	MDSE SBTL
SBTL	
CA/AT	

	Receipt paper feed key		Void key
	Journal paper feed key		Paid-out key
 	Numeric keys		Received-on-account key
			Conversion key (for currency conversion)
	Decimal point key	 	Tax 1 and tax 2 shift keys
	Multiplication/split-pricing key		Tax key
	Clear key		Subtotal key
 	Department keys		Merchandise subtotal key
	Price lookup/subdepartment key		Cash/amount tendered key
	Percent key		Check key
	Discount key		Charge key
	Non-add/time display key	*  	Department keys
	Receipting key	*  	Percent 2 key Charge 2 key
	No-sale key	* 	Tax 3 and tax 4 shift keys
	Refund key	* 	

Note: The standard keyboard is not equipped with those keys that are marked with (\*).

## 1. Mode switch and mode keys

The mode switch can be operated by inserting one of the two supplied mode keys - manager (MA), and operator (OP) keys. These keys can be inserted or removed only when the switch is in the REG or OFF position.



### The mode switch has these settings:

**OFF:** OFF mode locks all register operations. (The AC power is not turned off even when the mode switch is turned to this position.)  
No change occurs to register data.

**TIME:** Allows time display.

**REG:** For entering sales

**PGM:** For programming various items

**VOID:** Allows correction after the finalization of a previous transaction.

**X1:** To read the X report for various daily totals

**Z1:** To reset the Z resetting report for various daily totals

**X2/Z2:** To read and reset the X/Z report for various daily totals and periodic (weekly or monthly) consolidation

## 2. Receipt ON-OFF switch

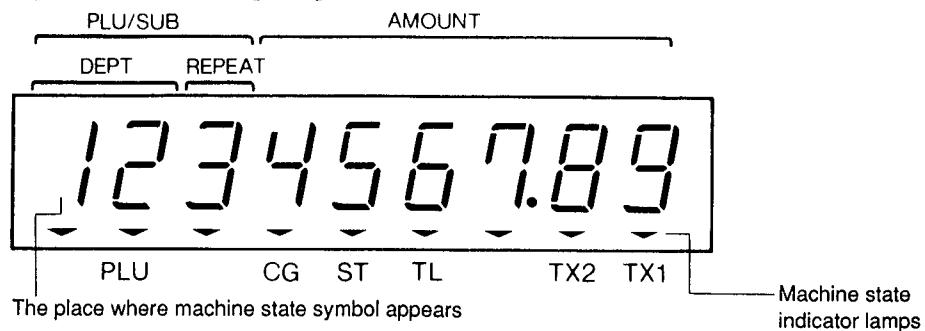


This switch permits or prohibits receipt printing. To permit printing on the journal only (without receipt), slide the switch to the OFF position; to permit printing on both the journal and the receipt, slide it to the ON position.

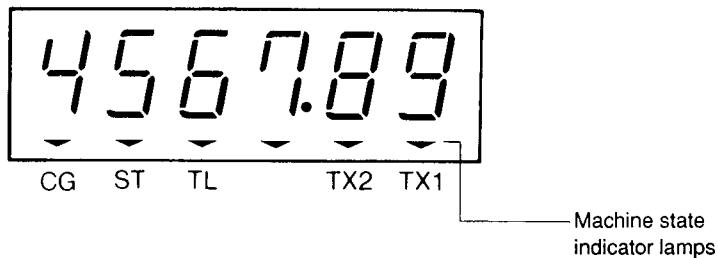
**Note:** Your register will print receipts regardless of the position of this switch except when the mode switch is in the REG position. This means that the receipt roll must be installed even when this switch is kept in the OFF position.

# DISPLAYS

## 1. Operator display



## 2. Customer display (Pop-up type)



- \* The number of repeats is displayed from "2" and counted up with each repeat. When you've registered ten times, the display shows "0".

Example: (2 → 3 → 4 . . . 9 → 0 → 1 → 2 . . .)

- **Machine state symbols**

- P* : Appears in the ninth place from the right during programming.
- E* : Appears in the ninth place when an error is detected.
- : (Floating) Appears when an entry is made into a minus department or PLU/subdept. or if a discount or refund entry is made or corrected.
- : Appears in the ninth place when the tax-included subtotal is displayed or when the amount tendered is smaller than the sale amount.
- : Appears in the ninth place when the **CONV** key is pressed to calculate a subtotal in foreign currency.
- : Appears in the ninth place when the **VOID** key is pressed for indirect void or subtotal void.

- **Machine state indicator lamps**

(Position)

- 8 **PLU** : Lights up each time a PLU/SUB item is entered.
- 6 **CG** : Lights up whenever the change due appears in the display or when the total sale amount is negative.
- 5 **ST** : Lights up alone or together with other lamps when the register has computed subtotals:
  - This lamp lights up alone when the merchandise subtotal (excluding add-on tax), the taxable 3 subtotal, or the taxable 4 subtotal has been figured out.
  - The "ST" lamp and the deficit symbol "□" light up together when the tax-included subtotal has been calculated.
  - The "ST" and "TX1" lamps light up together when the taxable 1 subtotal has been calculated.
  - The "ST" and "TX2" lamps light up together when the taxable 2 subtotal has been calculated.
- 4 **TL** : Lights up when a registration is finalized by pressing the **SA/AT**, **CHK**, or **CHRG** without any amount tendered entry.
- 2 **TX2** : Lights up when the tax shift 2 key is depressed or a taxable 2 item is registered.
- 1 **TX1** : Lights up when the tax shift 1 key is depressed or a taxable 1 item is registered.

**FOR THE MANAGER**

# PROGRAMMING

## Preparations for programming

1. Plug your ER-2386S into a standard wall outlet.
2. Put the manager key in the mode switch and turn it to the PGM position.
3. Check to see whether both journal and receipt rolls are present in the machine. If they are missing, install journal and receipt rolls correctly referring to the procedure in INSTALLING AND REMOVING THE PAPER ROLL (see page 70).
4. Program necessary items into your machine.

## **1. Setting the date and time**

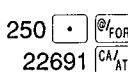
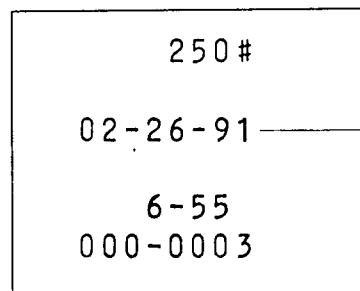
### **(1) Setting the date**

Enter month (one or two digits), day (two digits), and year (two digits) in this sequence.

#### Procedure

250 →  →  → Date (5 ou 6 chiffres) → 

Example: Feb. 26, 1991

Key operation	Print
	 <p>250 # 02-26-91 ————— Date 6-55 000-0003</p>

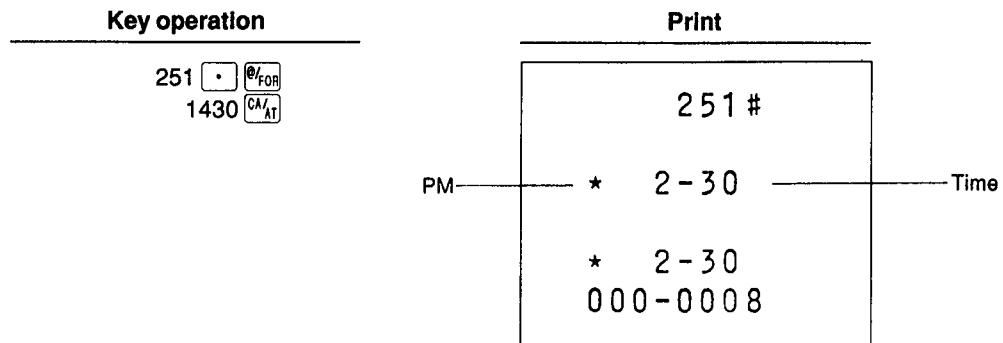
## (2) Setting the time

Set the time using the military time (24-hour) system. For example, when the time is set to 2:30 AM, enter 230; and when it is set to 2:30 PM, enter 1430. The time is printed and displayed on the real time system.

### Procedure

251 →  →  → Time (max. four digits) → 

Example: Setting the time as 2:30 PM (14:30)



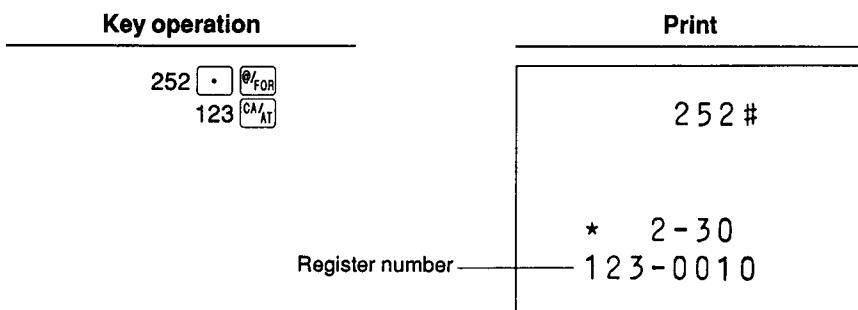
## 2. Setting the register number

When your store has two or more registers, it is necessary to set separate register numbers for their identification. You may set them to a maximum of three digits.

### Procedure

252 →  →  → To set the register number "0"  
→ Register number (one to three digits) → 

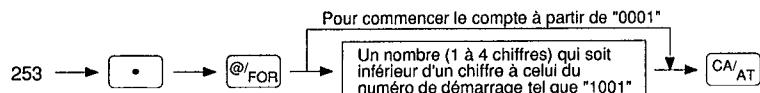
Example: To set the register number as "123"



### 3. Setting the consecutive number

The consecutive number is increased by one each time a receipt is produced.  
Enter a number (one to four digits) that is one less than the desired starting number.

#### Procedure



Example: Setting the count start number as "1001"

Key operation	Print
253 <b>.</b> 1000 <b>CA/AT</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>253 #</p> <p>* 2 - 3 0</p> <p>1 2 3 - 1 0 0 0</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Consecutive number</p>

### 4. Programming for the automatic tax calculation function

Your ER-2386S has an automatic tax calculation feature which allows you to program four tax tables or rates to insure proper taxing.

Automatic tax calculations require you to program, in addition to the tax table and rate, the tax status of each pertinent department, PLU, and function key, which will be described later.

#### (1) The tax table (applicable to the add-on tax)

① For this example, refer to the New Jersey tax table below (column A)  
New Jersey tax table: 7% rate

Tax	A		B	C
	Minimum breakpoint	Maximum breakpoint		
.00	.01	.10	—	
.01 ← T	.11 ← Q	.21	10	Non-cyclic
.02	.22	.35	11	
.03	.36	.50	14	
.04	.51	.64	15	
.05	.65	.78	14	
.06	.79	.92	14	
.07	.93	1.07	14	
.08	1.08	1.21	15	
.09	1.22 ← "A" point	1.35	14	
.10	1.36	1.49	14	
.11	1.51	1.64	15	
.12	1.65	1.78	14	
.13	1.79	1.92	14	
.14	1.93	2.07	14	
.15	2.08	2.21	15	
.16	2.22	2.35	14	

The information which must be supplied to the ECR for tax table oriented calculations include the following:

R: The Rate (R) is entered as a six-digit number (2-digit integer and 4-digit decimal). Thus, a 7% rate would be entered as 70000. If the rate is fractional (e.g. 4-3/8%), then the fractional portion (3/8) would be converted to its decimal equivalent (i.e. .3750) and the resulting rate of 43750 would be entered. Note that the nominal rate (R) is generally indicated on the tax table.

The other values which must be entered for correct table-based tax calculations are as follows:

Q: The smalles amount for which tax must be collected. In some states, there are amounts which are not subject to tax (e.g. if amounts of \$0.01 to \$0.10 are not taxed, the value of Q-being the smallest taxable amount - would be \$0.11).

T: The amount of tax which is associated with the amount Q.

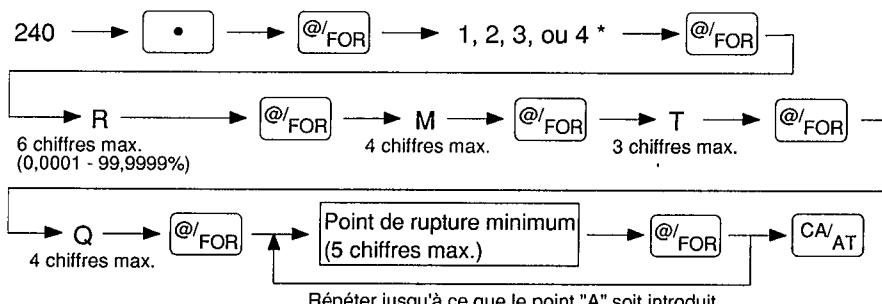
M: The value is associated with the cyclical nature of many tax tables. In fact, the need to support tax tables as opposed to the use of a straight percentage calculation is because there are amounts where the result of applying the percentage calculation does not result in a tax amount which is the same as the related table amount. The table must, therefore, be used to obtain the data (i.e. the value M) necessary for the register to obtain the correct tax amount. The procedures to obtain this value are as follows:

The tax table must be examined in order to find repeating cycles in terms of the breakpoint differences as indicated in the preceding tax table (Note that a 'breakpoint' is that amount at which a tax amount increment takes place).

As you can see from the table, the breakpoint differences indicated by Cycle I repeat in Cycle II. I indicates the tax table's cyclical pattern and thus the value for M is determined by adding the breakpoint difference amounts associated with I (i.e. for purposes of the sample table, this value is 100).

The value of M may be viewed as the taxable amount which is covered by the cycle. Thus, it can be determined by adding all of the breakpoint differences in a cycle or by simply taking the difference between the first breakpoint of the cycle and the first breakpoint of the next cycle.

### Procedure



\* When your tax table is to be programmed as tax table 1, enter "1"; when it is to be programmed as tax table 2, enter "2"; when it is to be programmed as tax table 3, enter "3"; and when it is to be programmed as tax table 4, enter "4".

Note: If you make an incorrect entry before entering the M in programming a tax table, cancel it with the **CL** key; and if you make an error after entering the M, cancel it with the **SBTL** key. Then program again from the beginning correctly.

#### **• Limitations to the entry of minimum breakpoints**

The ER-2386S can support four tax tables as follows. If the number of breakpoints exceeds the ER-2386S's table capacity, then the manual entry approach should be used.

Tax table 1 ..... max. 40 breakpoints

Tax table 2 ..... max. 20 breakpoints

Tax table 3 ..... max. 20 breakpoints

Tax table 4 ..... max. 20 breakpoints

Example: Programming the sample tax table shown above as tax table 1

Key operation		Print
240	•	240 #
1	1 @FOR	
R →	70000	7.0000
M →	100	1.00
T →	1	001 0.11
Q →	11	002 0.22
	22	003 0.36
The first cyclic portion	36	004 0.51
	51	005 0.65
	65	006 0.79
	79	007 0.93
	93	008 1.08
	108	009 1.22
	122	
	CA/AT	

② If the tax is not provided for every cent, modify the tax table by setting the tax for every cent in the following way.

When setting the tax, consider the minimum breakpoint corresponding to unprovided tax to be the same as the one corresponding to the tax provided on a large amount.

Sample tax table

Tax	Minimum breakpoint
.00	.01
.01	.11
.02	.26
.03	.47
.04	.68
.06	.89
.09	1.11
.10	1.26
.11	1.47
.12	1.68
.14	1.89
.17	2.11



Modification of the left tax table

Tax	Minimum breakpoint	Breakpoint difference (¢)	
.00	.01	1	Non-cyclic
.01	.11	10	
.02	.26	15	
.03	.47	21	
.04	.68	21	
.05	.89	21	
.06	.89	0	
.07	1.11	22	
.08	1.11	0	
.09	1.11	0	
.10	1.26	15	
.11	1.47	21	
.12	1.68	21	
.13	1.89	21	
.14	1.89	0	
.15	2.11	22	
.16	2.11	0	
.17	2.11	0	

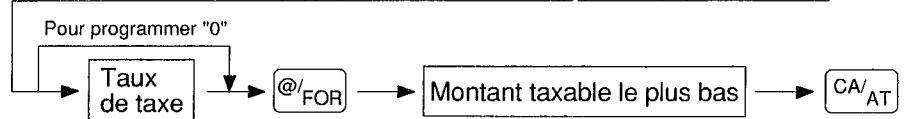
#### Example

From the modified tax table above;

"A" point = 1.11, R = 8(%), M = 100, T = \$0.01 = 1¢, Q = \$0.11 = 11¢

## (2) The tax rate

241 →  →  → 1, 2, 3, ou 4 \* →



6 chiffres max.:  
0,0001 à 99,9999%

4 chiffres max.:  
1¢ à \$99,99 (Nota: Une valeur minimum de 1 doit être introduite.)

- \* When you program a tax rate as tax rate 1, enter "1"; when you program it as tax rate 2, enter "2"; when you program it as tax rate 3, enter "3"; and when you program it as tax rate 4, enter "4".

Note: When the tax's method is "value-added tax", enter "1" as the lowest taxable amount.

Example: Programming the tax rate 4.0000% as tax rate 2 with tax exempt as 12¢

Key operation	Print
241 <input type="button" value="•"/> <input type="button" value="@/FOR"/> 2 <input type="button" value="@/FOR"/> 40000 <input type="button" value="@/FOR"/> 12 <input type="button" value="CA/AT"/>	241 # 4 . 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 . 1 2

## 5. Programming for departments

Your ER-2386S allows you to perform the following programming for each department.

Standard 10 depts. (up to 15 depts.) Please consult your dealer to change the number of departments.

### (1) Functional programming 1

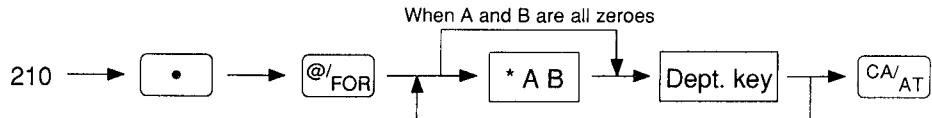
You can set each department for:

- ① SICS (single item cash sale)
  - If the first registration is to a department set for SICS, the sale is finalized as soon as the department key is pressed.
  - If the sale is preceded by registrations to departments not set for SICS, a sale to a department set for SICS does not finalize and can be repeated until the  key is pressed.
- ② Four types of unit price entry
 

You may select one of the following four types of unit price entry for each department.

  - Open and preset
  - Preset only
  - Open only
  - Inhibit department key

## Procedure



\*A: SICS (single item cash sale)

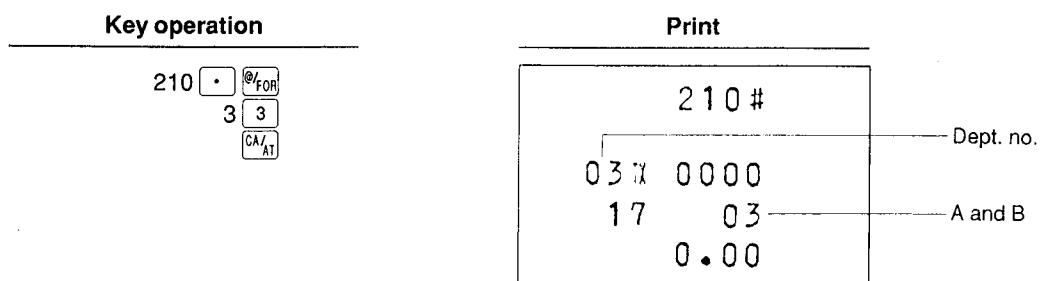
To set a department for SICS, enter 1; and to set it for a standard department, enter 0.

#### B: Type of unit price entry

To set a department for "Open and preset," enter 3; to set it for "Preset only," enter 2; to set it for "Open only," enter 1; and to set it for "Inhibit department key," enter 0.

### Example: Programming for department 3

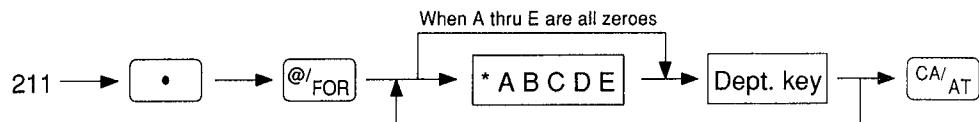
Enter A=0 and B=3 for department 3.



## (2) Functional programming 2

- ① Sign (plus/minus)
  - Assign a plus sign to those departments in which normal sale amounts are to be entered.
  - Assign a minus sign to those departments in which payments for items such as bottle returns or other minus transactions are to be entered.
- ② Tax status
  - Assign a tax status (taxable 1/taxable 2/taxable 3/taxable 4, or non-taxable) to each department.
  - When entries are made into taxable departments in a transaction, tax is automatically computed according to the associated tax table or rate as soon as the transaction is completed.

## Procedure



### \*A: Sign

To assign the plus sign, enter 0; and to assign the minus sign, enter 1.

### B: Tax 4 status (fixed to the GST)

- To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
- To assign "taxable 4," enter 1.

### C: Tax 3 status (usable for the GST)

- To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
- To assign "taxable 3," enter 1.

### D: Tax 2 status

- To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
- To assign "taxable 2," enter 1.

### E: Tax 1 status

- To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
- To assign "taxable 1," enter 1.

### Example: Programming for departments 1 and 9

Enter A=0, B=0, C=0, D=0, E=1, for department 1.

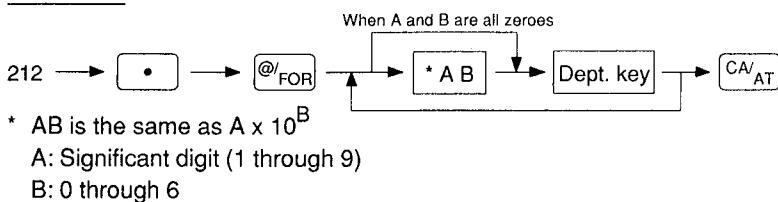
Enter A=1, B=0, C=0, D=0, E=0, for department 9.

Key operation	Print																								
211 • @/FOR 1 1 10000 9 CA/AT	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content;"> <p>211 #</p> <table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>IX</td> <td>0001</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">Taxable 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td>01</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.00</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>09</td> <td>IX</td> <td>0000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td>01</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-0.00</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">Minus dept.</td> </tr> </table> </div>	01	IX	0001	Taxable 1	17		01				0.00		09	IX	0000		17		01				-0.00	Minus dept.
01	IX	0001	Taxable 1																						
17		01																							
		0.00																							
09	IX	0000																							
17		01																							
		-0.00	Minus dept.																						

### (3) A limit amount (HALO) of entry

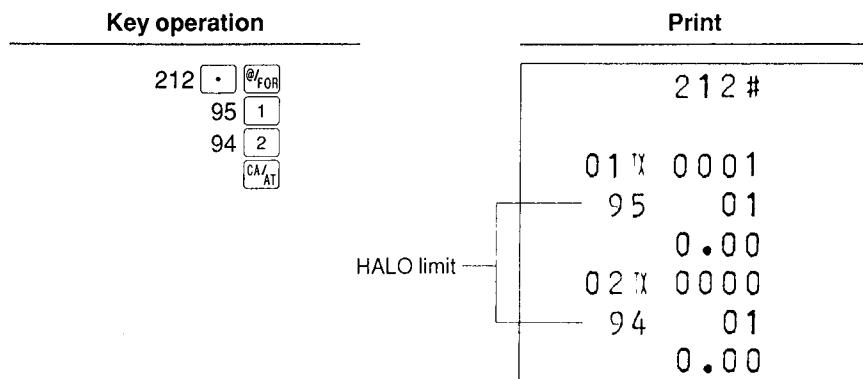
You can set upper limit amounts (HALO: High Amount Lockout) for each department. HALO limit is represented by two figures as follows.

#### Procedure



For example, presetting 14 (\$100.00) here means that amount entries up to \$100.00 are allowed in REG mode. You can set up AB = 17 for no limitation.

Example: Programming 95 for dept. 1 and 94 for dept. 2

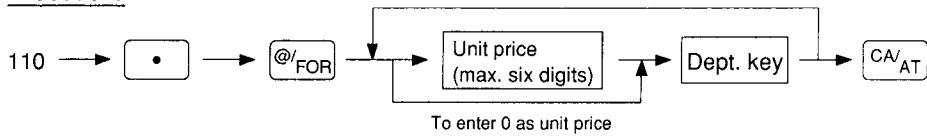


### (4) Unit price

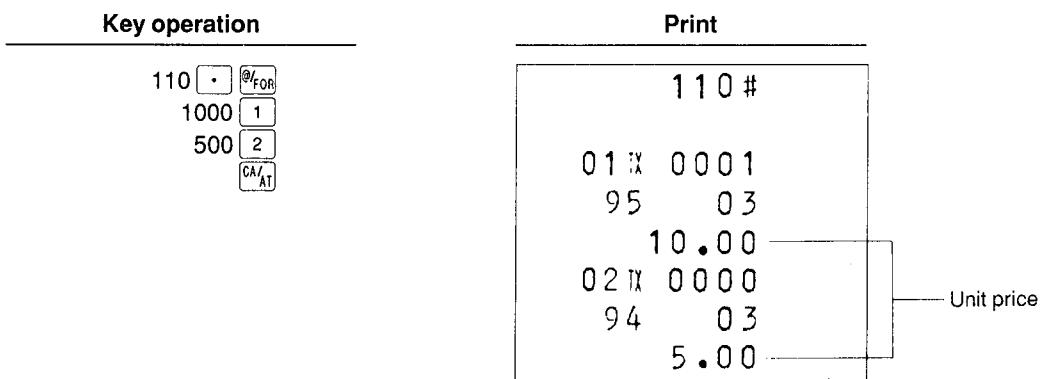
You can program unit prices up to a maximum of six digits (\$9999.99).

Even if a department is not programmed to allow the entry of preset unit prices in functional programming 1 (job #210), the department is automatically changed to allow the entry of preset unit prices by this programming.

#### Procedure



Example: Programming \$10.00 for dept. 1 and \$5.00 for dept. 2



## 6. Price lookup (PLU) programming

A standard model is equipped with 150 PLUs.

Each PLU requires you to program the following.

- **PLU number (max. three digits)**

- **PLU, subdepartment, or delete mode**

- If the PLU mode (i.e. automatic preset amount entry) is selected, individual PLU entries can be made by entering the assigned number and depressing the **PLU/SUB** key.
- If the subdepartment mode is selected, the entry of the assigned number and depression of the **PLU/SUB** key must then be followed by the entry of a unit price. The preset "price" assigned to a subdepartment is used as entry amount limit check.
- If the delete mode is selected, data programmed for each PLU is deleted.

- **Associate department**

Each PLU must be associated with a department. To allow single item cash sale PLU, the associated department must be programmed to allow single item cash sale.

- **Unit price (max. six digits)**

For a PLU a programmed price becomes the item selling price. For a subdept. the "price" becomes a HALO entry limit. If you program unit price "0" for a PLU, you can enter only the selling quantity into the PLU. i.e. the PLU can be used only as a counter.

- **Sign (+/-)**

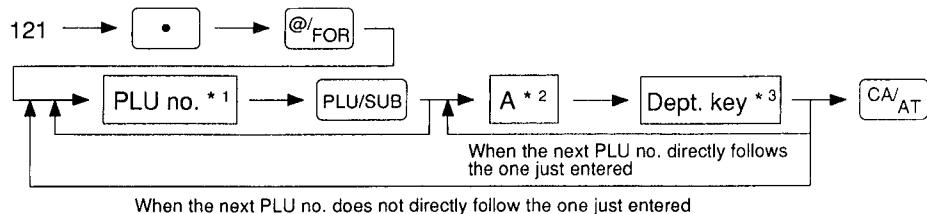
The function of every PLU/subdepartment varies according to the combination of its sign and its associate department's sign as follows.

Sign		Function of PLU/subdepartment
Dept.	PLU/subdept.	
+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Serves as a normal plus PLU/subdept.</li></ul>
-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Serves as a normal minus PLU/subdept.</li></ul>
+	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Accepts store coupon entries, but not split-pricing.</li></ul>
-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Non valid; not accepted.</li></ul>

- **Tax status (taxable 1/2/3/4, non-taxable)**

## (1) PLU/subdepartment mode and department assignment

### Procedure



\* 1: 1 thru 999 (free code)

\* 2: A: Mode parameter

To prohibit PLU/subdept., enter 0.

To select the PLU mode, enter 1.

To select the subdept. mode, enter 2.

\* 3: Associate department key

Note: As soon as the programming is completed for one PLU, the next PLU number appears in the display.

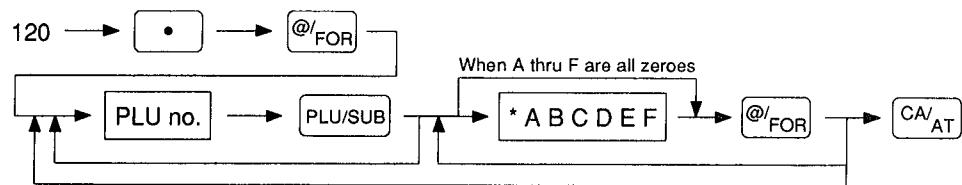
Example: Programming for PLU nos. 1 and 2 as follows

PLU no.	PLU/subdept. mode	Associate dept.
1	PLU	2
2	PLU	2

Key operation	Print
<pre> 121 • @/FOR 1 PLU/SUB 1 2 1 2 CA/AT </pre>	<p>121 #</p> <p>PL 001 PLU no.</p> <p>TX 0000 PLU mode</p> <p>102</p> <p>0 . 00</p> <p>PL 002 PLU no.</p> <p>TX 0000 PLU mode</p> <p>102</p> <p>0 . 00 Associate dept.</p>

## (2) Unit prices

### Procedure

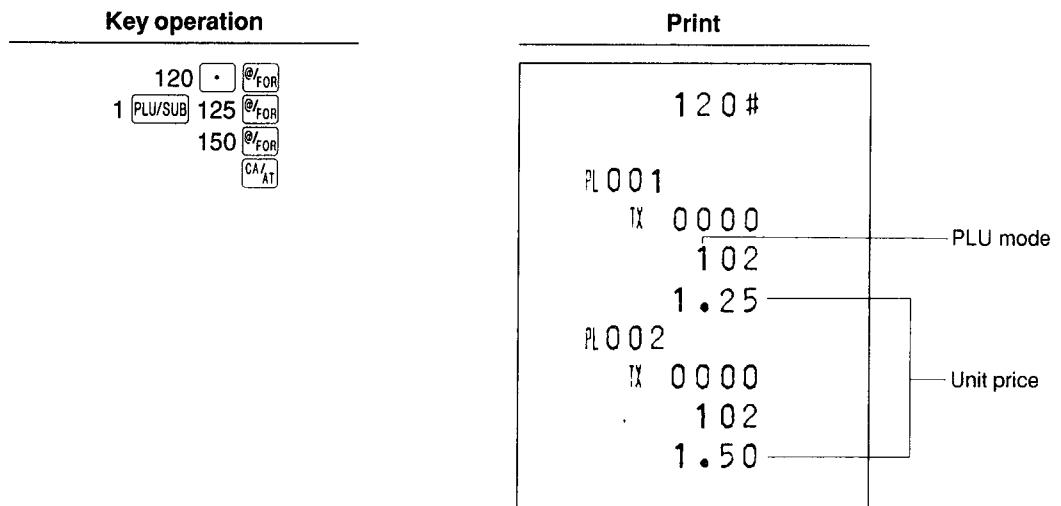


\* A thru F: PLU price or subdepartment entry limit

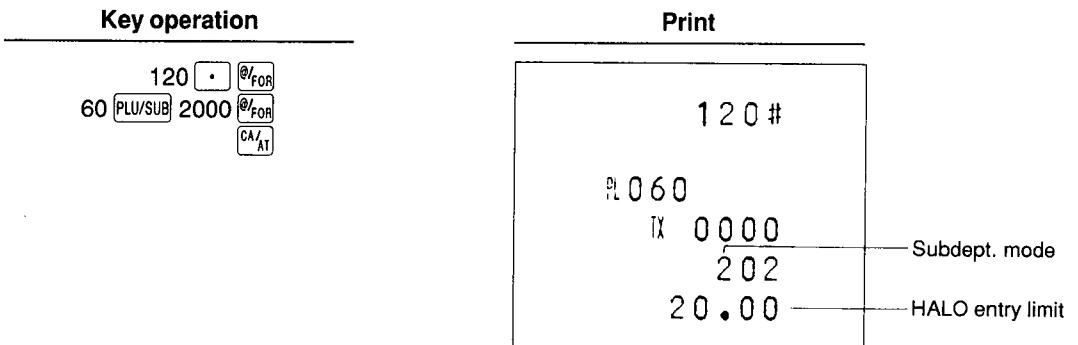
Note: The preset amount (A thru F) will work as the unit price for PLUs and as the HALO entry limit for subdeps. In the case of subdeps., zero price prevents amount entry and 9999.99 price means no limitation (max. \$99999.99).

In the case of PLUs, zero and 9999.99 presets have no special meaning. (i.e. 0 amount preset is available.)

Example 1: Programming \$1.25 for PLU no. 1 and \$1.50 for PLU no. 2

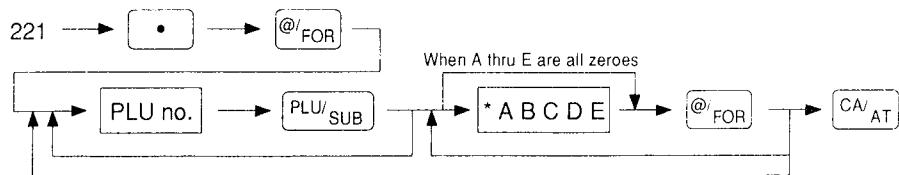


Example 2: Setting the HALO limit to \$20.00 for PLU no. 60 (subdept.)



**(3) Sign (+/-) and tax status**

## Procedure



- \* A: Sign (+/-)  
To set as a plus PLU, enter 0, and to set as a minus PLU, enter 1.
- B: Tax 4 status (fixed to the GST)
  - To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
  - To assign "taxable 4," enter 1.
- C: Tax 3 status (usable for the GST)
  - To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
  - To assign "taxable 3," enter 1.
- D: Tax 2 status
  - To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
  - To assign "taxable 2," enter 1.
- E: Tax 1 status
  - To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
  - To assign "taxable 1," enter 1.

Example: Programming for PLU nos. 1 and 2 as follows

PLU no.	Sign	Tax status
1	+	Taxable 1
2	-	Non-taxable

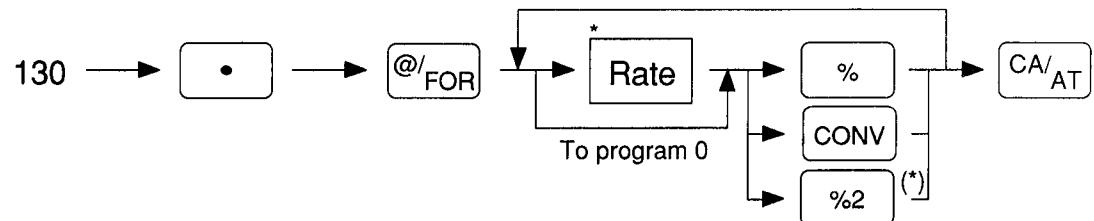
Key operation	Print
221 [•] @/FOR 1 [PLU/SUB] 1 @/FOR 10000 @/FOR [CA/AT]	221 # PL 001 TX 0001 102 1.25 PL 002 TX 0000 102 -1.50

## 7. Programming for miscellaneous keys

### (1) Programming the rate ( $\square\%$ , $\square\text{CONV}$ )

You can program percent rates and currency conversion rate.

#### Procedure



\* : Rate

0.00 ~ 99.99 (% rate)

0.000 ~ 9999.999 (Currency conversion rate)

Example: Assigning 10.00% to the  $\square\%$  key, and 1.325% to the  $\square\text{CONV}$  key

#### Key operation

130  $\square\cdot$   $\square@\text{FOR}$   
1000  $\square\%$   
1325  $\square\text{CONV}$   
 $\square\text{CA/AT}$

#### Print

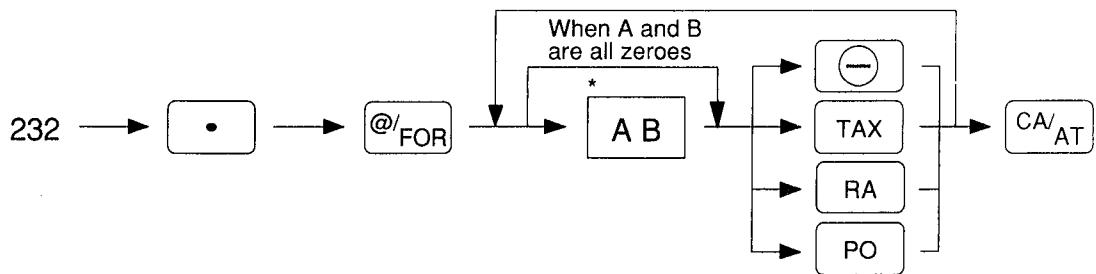
130 #  
IX 0000  
-10.00 %  
1.325 IX

Percent rate  
Conversion rate

## (2) A limit amount (HALO) of entry ( $\ominus$ , $\text{TAX}$ , $\text{RA}$ , $\text{PO}$ )

HALO limit is represented by two figures as follows.

### Procedure



\* : AB is the same as  $A \times 10^B$ .

A: Significant digit (1 through 9)

B: 0 through 6 (for the  $\ominus$  and  $\text{TAX}$  keys)

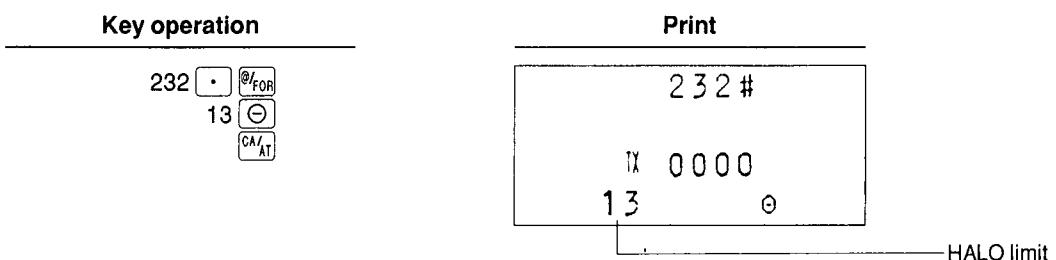
0 through 7 (for the  $\text{RA}$  and  $\text{PO}$  keys)

For example, presetting 13 (\$10.00) here means that amount entries up to \$10.00 are allowed in REG mode.

You can set up AB = 17 for no limitation (for the  $\ominus$  and  $\text{TAX}$  keys).

You can set up AB = 18 for no limitation (for the  $\text{RA}$  and  $\text{PO}$  keys).

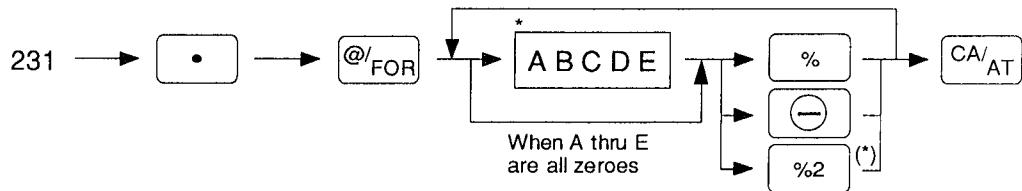
Example: Programming 13 for the  $\ominus$  key



### (3) +/- sign and tax status ( $\%$ , $\ominus$ )

- $+$ – sign: Programming of the  $+$ – sign assigns the premium or discount function for each key.
- Tax status: Programming of the tax status decides whether a premium or discount should be dealt with as a taxable (taxable 1/2/3/4) or non-taxable amount.

#### Procedure



\* : As follows:

A:  $+$ – sign

To select the + (premium) sign, enter 0 and to select the – (discount) sign, enter 1.

B: Tax 4 status (fixed to the GST)

- To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
- To assign "taxable 4," enter 1.

C: Tax 3 status (usable for the GST)

- To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
- To assign "taxable 3," enter 1.

D: Tax 2 status

- To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
- To assign "taxable 2," enter 1.

E: Tax 1 status

- To assign "non-taxable," enter 0.
- To assign "taxable 1," enter 1.

Note: Data on A (+– sign) cannot be entered for the  $\ominus$  key.

Enter only data on B, C, D and E for the  $\ominus$  key.

Example: Assigning the "+" sign and "taxable 1" to the  $\%$  key and "taxable 2" to the  $\ominus$  key

#### Key operation

231  $\bullet$   $\ominus$   
1  $\%$   
10  $\ominus$   
CA/AT

#### Print

231 #	Taxable 1
TX 0001	
10 .00%	
TX 0010	Taxable 2
13	
⊖	

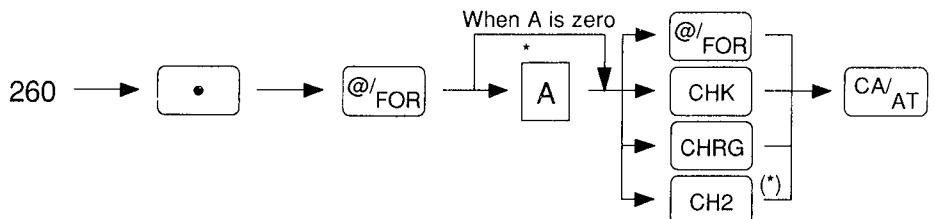
## 8. Programming for the **CA/AT**, **CHK** and **CHRG** keys

### (1) Amount tendered compulsory

You may select amount tendering compulsory or optional for **CA/AT** and **CHK** keys.  
You may select amount tendering compulsory or inhibited for **CHRG** key.

#### Procedure

\* : As follows:



\*A: Compulsory amount tendering

To select compulsory amount tendering, enter 1.

To select optional amount tendering for the **CA/AT** or **CHK** key; and to inhibit amount tendering for **CHRG** key, enter 0.

Note: In this programming procedure, the **@/FOR** key should be pressed for **CA/AT** programming.

Example: Programming for the **CHRG** key  
Enter A=1 for the **CHRG** key

#### Key operation

260 **•** **@/FOR**  
1 **CHRG**  
**CA/AT**

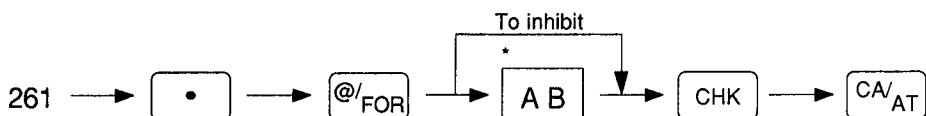
#### Print

260 #  
18 1 CH  
A

## (2) High amount lockout (HALO) for check change

You can program the change amount limit for a check sale.  
HALO limit is represented by two figures as follows.

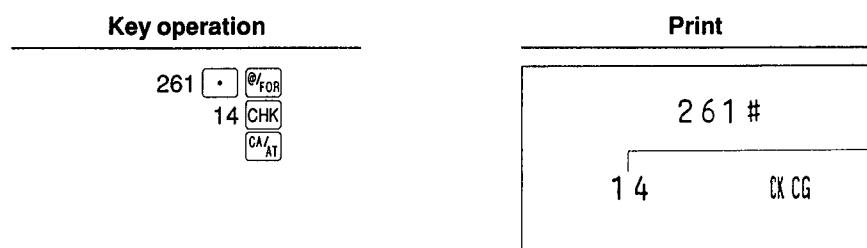
### Procedure



\* : AB is the same as  $A \times 10^B$ .  
A: Significant digit (1 through 9)  
B: 0 thru 7

For example, presetting 14 (\$100.00) here means that amount entries up to \$100.00 are allowed in REG mode. You can set up AB = 18 for no limitation.

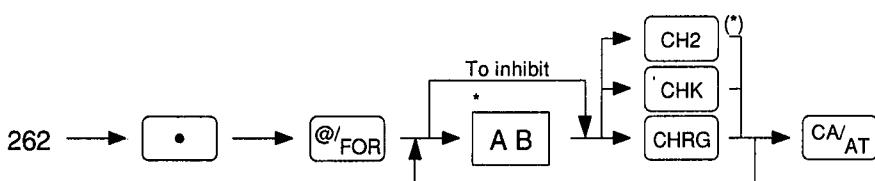
Example: Setting the limit to \$100.00 for check change



## (3) High amount lockout (HALO) of entry

HALO limit is represented by two figures as follows.

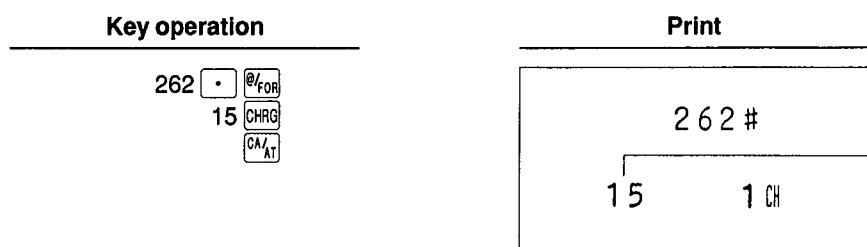
### Procedure



\* : AB is the same as  $A \times 10^B$ .  
A: Significant digit (1 through 9)  
B: 0 thru 7

For example, presetting 15 (\$1000.00) here means that amount entries up to \$1000.00 are allowed in REG mode. You can set up AB = 18 for no limitation.

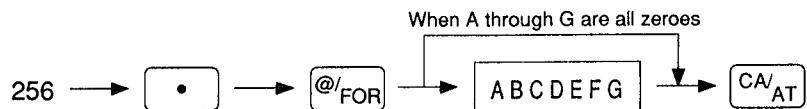
Example: Setting the HALO limit to \$1000.00 for the **CHRG** key



## 9. Programming for optional feature selection

- ① **The availability of the REG-mode subtotal void**
- ② **The availability of the REG-mode indirect void**
- ③ **The availability of the REG-mode direct void**
- ④ **The availability of the REG-mode refund key depression**
- ⑤ **After-transaction receipt print format**
  - You can select either detailed item printing or only total printing.
- ⑥ **Journal print format**
  - You may choose either of the following formats.
    - Detailed journal print that shows the details of all entries, the same information as printed on the receipt
    - Summary journal print that shows information about all entries other than normal department entries (entries into "+" departments and their associated "+" PLUs)
- ⑦ **Time print format**
  - You may choose any of the following formats.
    - Time is printed on the receipt and journal for each transaction.
    - Time is printed on the journal only for each transaction.
    - Time is printed on the receipt only for each transaction.
    - No time is printed.

## Procedure



**A: Subtotal void availability**

To allow the REG-mode subtotal void, enter 0; and to disallow it, enter 1.

**B: Indirect void availability**

To allow the REG-mode indirect void, enter 0; and to disallow it, enter 1.

**C: Direct void availability**

To allow the REG-mode direct void, enter 0; and to disallow it, enter 1.

**D: Refund key availability**

To allow the REG-mode depression, enter 0; and to disallow it, enter 1.

**E: After-transaction receipt print format**

To select detailed item printing, enter 0; and to select only total printing, enter 1.

**F: Journal print format**

To select detailed journal, enter 0; and to select summary journal, enter 1.

**G: Time print format**

To print on the receipt and journal, enter 3.

To print on the journal only, enter 2.

To print on the receipt only, enter 1.

To skip the time printing, enter 0.

Example: Programming as; A – F = 0, G = 3.

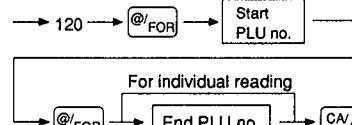
Key operation	Print
256 • @/FOR 3 CA/AT	256 # 0000003

A thru G

## 10. Reading stored programs

Your machine allows you to read every program stored in the PGM mode.

### (1) Program details and procedures for their reading

Program for:	Mode switch position	Job code no.	Procedure	Related job code nos.
① Departments	PGM	110	→ 110 → <b>[@/FOR]</b> → <b>C/A/AT</b>	110, 210, 211, 212
② PLUs/ subdepartments	PGM	120	→ 120 → <b>[@/FOR]</b> → <b>Start PLU no.</b> →  <b>For individual reading</b> <b>Start PLU no.</b> → <b>End PLU no.</b> → <b>C/A/AT</b>	120, 121, 221
③ Function preset	PGM	130	→ 130 → <b>[@/FOR]</b> → <b>C/A/AT</b>	130, 231, 232, 240, 241, 256, 260, 261, 262

**(2) Sample printouts**

① Reading of programmed items for departments (#110)

YOUR RECEIPT	
THANK YOU	
02-26-91	
110 #	Job code no.
01 IX 0001	Dept. no.
95 03	HALO limit
10.00	Unit price
02 IX 0000	
94 03	Functional programming
5.00	
03 IX 0010	
17 03	
7.00	
08 IX 0000	Type of unit price entry
17 03	Open and preset: 3
2.00	Preset only: 2
09 IX 0000	Open only: 1
17 03	Inhibit: 0
1.40	
10 IX 0010	SICS: 1/Normal: 0
17 03	
-2.50	
* 3-14	
123-1043	

② Reading of programmed items for PLUs/subdepartments (#120)

YOUR RECEIPT	
THANK YOU	
02-26-91	
120#	
PL 001	PLU no.
TX 0001	Tax 4 status/tax 3 status/tax 2 status/tax 1 status
102	
1.25	Unit price
PL 002	
TX 0000	
102	Associated dept no.
-1.50	
PL 003	
TX 0001	PLU mode
101	Subdept: 2/PLU: 1/Prohibit: 0
0.50	
PL 008	
TX 0010	
104	
1.00	
PL 009	
TX 0000	
106	
5.00	
PL 010	
TX 0000	
106	
7.15	
* 5-17	
123-1068	

③ Reading of programmed items for functions (#130)

<b>YOUR RECEIPT</b>		
<b>THANK YOU</b>		
02-26-91		
130 #		
<b>TX 0001</b> <b>10.00%</b> <b>1.325 EX</b> <b>TX 0010</b> <b>13       @</b> <b>16       TX</b> <b>15       RA</b> <b>15       PO</b> <b>0 CA</b> <b>15       0 CH</b> <b>16       1 CX</b> <b>14       CX CG</b> <b>0000103</b>		Tax 4 status/tax 3 status/tax 2 status/tax 1 status Percent rate Conversion rate HALO limit HALO for check change Compulsory amount tendering: 1 Non-compulsory amount tendering: 0 Time printing format In receipt and journal: 3 In Journal only: 2 In receipt only: 1 No print in receipt and journal: 0
<b>0000103</b>		Journal printing format Total: 1, detail: 0 After-transaction receipt printing format Total: 1, detail: 0 Refund in REG-mode Disallow: 1, allow: 0 Direct void in REG-mode Disallow: 1, allow: 0 Indirect void in REG-mode Disallow: 1, allow: 0 Subtotal void in REG-mode Disallow: 1, allow: 0

To be continued on the next page

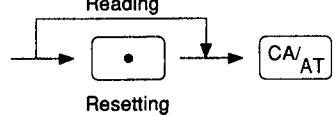
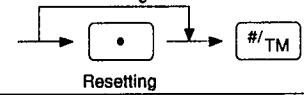
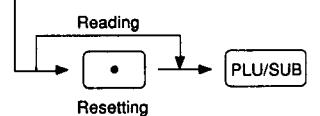
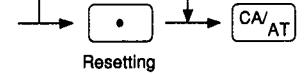
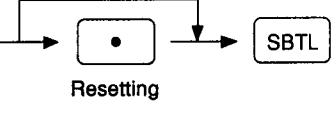
7.0000	1	
1.00		
001	0.11	
002	0.22	
003	0.36	
004	0.51	
005	0.65	
006	0.79	
007	0.93	
008	1.08	
009	1.22	
4.0000	2	Tax 1 table
0.12		Lowest taxable amount
5.0000		Tax 2 rate (% tax)
0.20		Lowest taxable amount
7.0000		Tax 3 rate (% tax)
4.10		Lowest taxable amount
★ 1-03		
123-1178		

# READING (X) AND RESETTING (Z) OF SALES TOTALS

- Use the reading function (X) when you need to take a reading of sales information entered after the last resetting. You can take this reading any number of times. It does not affect the register's memory.
- Use the resetting function (Z) when you need to clear the register's memory. Resetting prints all sales information and clears the entire memory except for the GT1 thru GT3, reset count, and consecutive number.

Summary of reading (X) and resetting (Z) reports and the key operations to obtain the reports

Mode switch position	Reports
X1	Daily reading reports
Z1	Daily resetting reports
X2/Z2	Periodic reading reports, periodic resetting reports

	Item	Mode switch position	Key operation
Daily sales totals	Full reading and resetting	X1 or Z1	<p>Reading</p>  <p>Resetting</p>
	Full resetting with GT clearing	Z1	
	Reading and resetting of hourly sales information (24 hours)	X1 or Z1	<p>Reading</p>  <p>Resetting</p>
	Reading and resetting of sales information for a range of PLUs/ subdepartments	X1 or Z1	<p>Start PLU no. → @/FOR → End PLU no.</p>  <p>Reading</p> <p>Resetting</p>
Periodic consolidation	Full reading and resetting	X2/Z2	<p>Reading</p>  <p>Resetting</p>
	Reading and resetting of the daily net totals	X2/Z2	<p>Reading</p>  <p>Resetting</p>

# – DAILY SALES TOTALS –

## 1. Full reading and resetting of sales totals

With this feature, you can take X and Z reports for individual department and transaction sales, as well as for cash/check in drawer, but not for PLU sales, and hourly sales.

### • Sample X report

YOUR RECEIPT  
THANK YOU

03-01-91

X 1 Read symbol

01 Dept. no.

45.00 Q Sales q'ty

\* 387.57 Sales amount

10.56% Ratio of dept. 1 sales amount to "+" real dept. total

02

30.00 Q

\* 331.10

9.02%

08

33.00 Q

\* 548.52

14.94%

09

22.00 Q

\* 315.18

8.59%

10-

3.00 Q

-20.00

\* 3670.54 TL "+" real dept. total

100.00% Ratio to total sales

- 69.15 @ TL "-" real dept. total

To be continued on the next page

### • Sample Z report

YOUR RECEIPT  
THANK YOU

03-01-91

Z 1 Reset symbol

Z 1 0022 Reset counter

1 GT Net grand total (GT2-GT3)

\* 000010

0570.32

2 GT Grand total of plus registration

\* 000016

0845.37

3 GT Grand total of minus registration

- 000006

0275.05

The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample X report.

4 Q	}	⊖ counter and total ..... Subtotal ⊖
- 7 . 0 0 ⊖		
%	}	Percent counter and total ..... Subtotal %
5 Q		
- 2 9 . 4 7	}	Net sales total
* 3 5 6 4 . 9 2 ST		
TX 1		
* 5 6 9 . 2 2 TL		Net taxable 1 subtotal
* 3 9 . 6 3		Gross tax 1 total
- 5 . 0 7 RF		Refund tax 1 total
* 3 4 . 5 6 ST		Net tax 1 total
TX 2		
* 9 3 3 . 4 0 TL		Net taxable 2 subtotal
* 3 8 . 2 7		Gross tax 2 total
- 0 . 9 2 RF		Refund tax 2 total
* 3 7 . 3 5 ST		Net tax 2 total
TX 3		
* 0 . 0 0 TL		Net taxable 3 subtotal
* 0 . 5 5		Gross tax 3 total
- 0 . 5 5 RF		Refund tax 3 total
* 0 . 0 0 ST		Net tax 3 total
TX 4		
* 0 . 0 0 TL		Net taxable 4 subtotal
* 0 . 2 6		Gross tax 4 total
- 0 . 2 6 RF		Refund tax 4 total
* 0 . 0 0 ST		Net tax 4 total
TX		
* 1 8 . 8 0		Gross manual tax total
- 5 . 0 0 RF		Refund manual tax total
* 1 3 . 8 0 ST		Net manual tax total
* 3 5 6 4 . 9 2 E		Exempt total from GST
* 7 1 . 9 1 1		PST total
* 0 . 0 0 2		GST total
* 8 5 . 7 1 TX TL		Tax total
* 3 6 5 0 . 6 3 ST		Sales total including tax
PL	}	Coupon-like PLU counter and total
4 Q		
- 3 6 . 0 0		

To be continued on the next page

6 Q	} ⊖ counter and total ..... item ⊖
-12.09 ⊖	
%	} Percent counter and total ..... item %
12 Q	
-10.43	
1 35 Q	} REG-mode item void counter and total
* 563.26 VD	
2 7 Q	} VOID-mode item counter and total
* 82.55 VD	
3 3 Q	} Subtotal void counter and total
* 200.50 VD	
4 3 Q	} VOID-mode transaction counter and total
* 82.55 VD	
16 Q	} Refund counter and total
* 175.20 RF	
2 NS	No-sale (exchange) counter
97 Q	Customer counter
* 3650.63 TL	Sales total
80 Q	} Cash counter and total
* 2914.44 M	
501.00 E 1	Currency conversion total (by programmed rate)
5000.00 E 2	Currency conversion total (by manual rate)
5 Q	} Paid out counter and total
* 204.00 PO	
5 Q	} Received on account counter and total
* 253.70 RA	
9 Q	} Change sales counter and total
* 408.05 M	
RF	} Charge refunds counter and total
1 Q	
-20.60 CH	
11 Q	Check counter
* 418.69 CK	Check in drawer
* 69.95 CK CG	Cash change total
* 2475.46 CA TL	Cash in drawer
* 9-35	
123-1837	

## 2. Reading and resetting of hourly sales information

You can take X and Z reports for sales totals and transaction (customer) counters in 24 hours.

- Sample X report

YOUR RECEIPT		
THANK YOU		
03-01-91		
X 1		
9-00		
14	Q	
*2344.75	ST	
*167.48	@	
10-00		
13	Q	
*821.98	ST	
*63.23	@	
11-00		
10	Q	Customer counter
*3629.46	ST	Sales total
*362.95	@	Average sales amount per customer (sales total + customer counter)
* 6-00		
15	Q	
*8947.76	ST	
*596.52	@	
* 7-00		
11	Q	
*1842.89	ST	
*167.54	@	
* 7-59		
123-1801		

- Sample Z report

YOUR RECEIPT		
THANK YOU		
03-01-91		
Z 1		

The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample X report.

### 3. Reading and resetting of sales information for a range of PLUs/subdepartments

This function provides you with X and Z reports for sales information of a certain range of PLUs/subdepartments. You designate the start and end PLU/subdepartment number of the range. Of course, the range may represent all of the PLUs/subdepartments in your register.

#### • Sample X report

YOUR RECEIPT	
THANK YOU	
03-01-91	
X 1	
PL 010	PLU no. (start)
47.00 Q	
* 336.05	
PL 011	
18.00 Q	
* 108.00	
PL 012	
14.00 Q	
* 98.00	
<hr/>	
PL 018	
24.00 Q	
* 24.00	
PL 019	
26.00 Q	
* 91.00	
PL 020	PLU no. (end)
42.00 Q	
* 315.00	
228.00 Q	
* 986.70 TL	
* 7-49	
123-1859	

#### • Sample Z report

YOUR RECEIPT	
THANK YOU	
03-01-91	
Z 1	

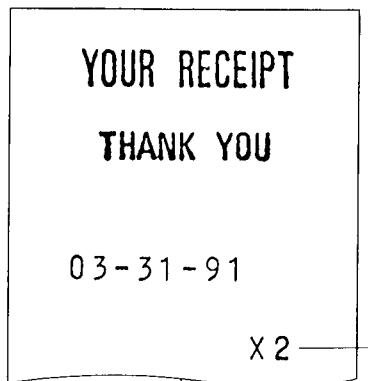
The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample X report.

# – PERIODIC CONSOLIDATION –

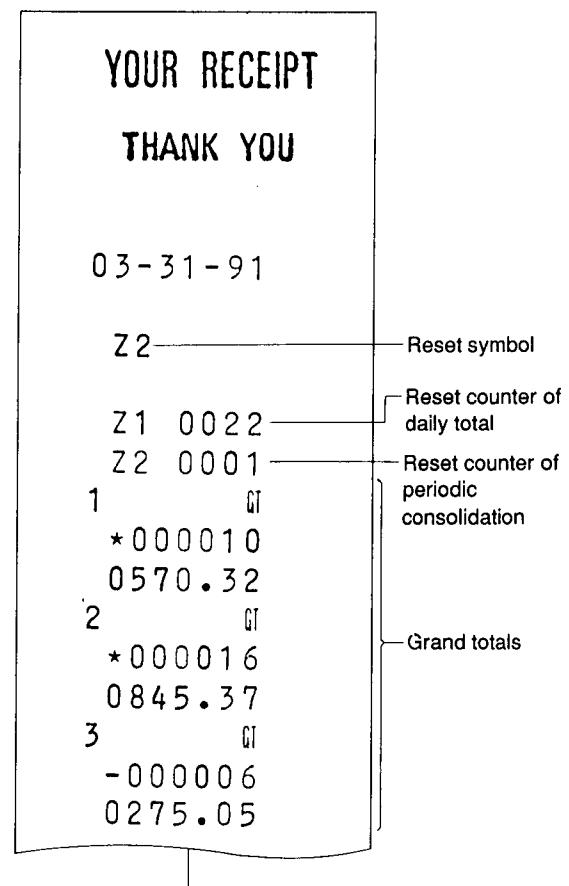
Your register allows you to take consolidation X and Z reports of a certain period (normally one week or a month).

## 1. Full reading and resetting of periodic consolidated sales total

- Sample X report



- Sample Z report



The subsequent printouts are the same in format as those in the X report for daily total.  
(See page 39.)

## 2. Reading and resetting of the daily net totals

- Sample X report

YOUR RECEIPT		
THANK YOU		
03-31-91		
X 2		
03-01	26	Q
★1341.90	ST	
03-02	64	Q
★1618.33	ST	
03-03	41	Q
★628.50	ST	
03-04	44	Q
★767.04	ST	
03-29		
35	Q	
★883.00	ST	
03-30	65	Q
★795.51	ST	
03-31	41	Q
★1139.72	ST	
★ 7-08		
123-1708		

- Sample Z report

YOUR RECEIPT		
THANK YOU		
03-31-91		
Z 2		

The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample X report.

# CORRECTION AFTER FINALIZING A TRANSACTION (AFTER GENERATING A RECEIPT)

When you need to void incorrect entries that cashiers cannot correct (incorrect entries that are found after finalizing a transaction or cannot be corrected by direct or indirect void), follow this procedure in the VOID mode.

- (1) Turn the mode switch to the "VOID" position by using the manager (MA) key.
- (2) Repeat the entries that are recorded on an incorrect receipt. (All data for the incorrect receipt are removed from register memory; the voided amounts are added to the void register totalizer.)

Incorrect receipt	Cancellation receipt
<p>03-01-91</p> <p>01 TX * 3.50 1</p> <p>02 * 2.50</p> <p>* 6.00 ST</p> <p>* 0.21 TX 1</p> <p>2 Q</p> <p>* 6.21 CA</p>	<p>03-01-91</p> <p>01 TX * 3.50 1</p> <p>02 * 2.50</p> <p>* 6.00 ST</p> <p>* 0.21 TX 1</p> <p>2 Q</p> <p>* 6.21 CA</p> <p>* 7-32</p> <p>123-1851 VD</p>

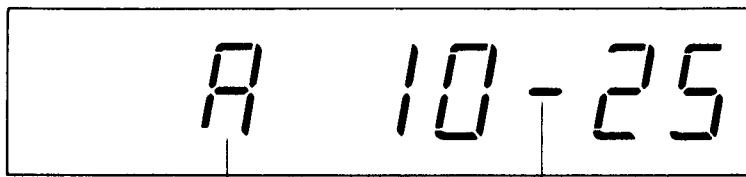
Note: Remember to turn the MA key out of the "VOID" position when you are through with the corrections.

# TIME DISPLAY AND AUTOMATIC UPDATING OF THE DATE

## ● Time display

When you need a time display, press the **#TM** key in the VOID, TIME or REG mode after the preceding transaction or operation is finalized. The time display disappears as soon as you press the **CL** key or begin the subsequent entry.

Sample display of 10:25 AM



“P” will appear for PM.

This bar flashes every 0.5 second.

## ● Automatic updating of the date

Once the internal clock unit is started at the correct time, it continues to run as long as the built-in battery is charged, and updates the date (day, month, year) properly.

## **FOR THE OPERATOR**

## \* Preparations for entries

- (1) Put the operator key in the mode switch and turn it to the REG position.
- (2) Check to see if your register has both the journal and receipt rolls. If your register lacks these rolls or has low rolls, install new paper rolls according to "INSTALLING AND REMOVING THE PAPER ROLL" (see page 70).

## \* Error warning

In the following examples, your register will enter an error state accompanied by a warning signal, lasting for a period of 2 seconds, and an "E" in the ninth place of the display. Clear the error state by pressing the **CL** key and take a proper action.

- (1) When you enter an over 8-digit number (entry limit overflow):
  - Cancel the entry and re-enter a correct number.
- (2) When you make an error in key operation:
  - Clear the error and operate keys correctly.
- (3) When you make an entry beyond a programmed amount entry limit:
  - Cancel the entry and make an entry within a programmed amount entry limit.
- (4) When an including-tax subtotal exceeds eight digits:
  - Delete the subtotal by pressing the **CL** key and press the **CA/AT**, **CHK** or **CHRG** key to finalize the transaction.

# ENTRIES

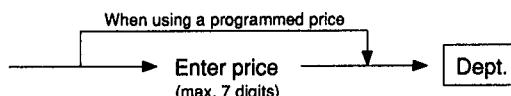
## 1. Item entries

### (1) Single item entries

- **Entries into departments**

Enter a unit price and press a department key. If you use a programmed unit price, press a department key only.

**Procedure**



Example: Selling a \$12.00 item (dept. 6) and a \$5.00 – programmed – item (dept. 7) for cash

Key operation	Print
1200 <b>6</b> 7 C/A	06 * 12.00 07 * 5.00  2 Q * 17.00 C/A

- **PLU entries**

Enter a PLU number and press the **PLU/SUB** key.

**Procedure**



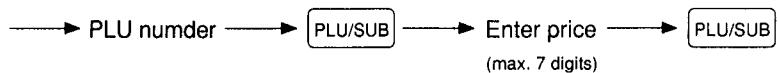
Example: Selling a \$1.50 item (PLU no.2) for cash

Key operation	Print
2 <b>PLU/SUB</b> C/A	PL 002 * 1.50  1 Q * 1.50 C/A

- **Subdepartment (open PLU) entries**

Follow this sequence:

**Procedure**



Example: Selling a \$12.00 item (PLU no. 60 - subdept.) for cash

Key operation	Print
60 <b>PLU/SUB</b> 1200 <b>PLU/SUB</b> <b>C/A</b>	PL 0 6 0 * 1 2 . 0 0  1 Q * 1 2 . 0 0 C

**(2) Repeat entries**

You can use this function for entering a sale of two or more of the same items.

Example: Selling these items for cash

Dept./PLU no.	Unit price	Q'ty
Dept. 8	\$2.00	3
PLU no. 10	(\$7.15)	3
PLU no. 60 (Subdept.)	\$5.00	2

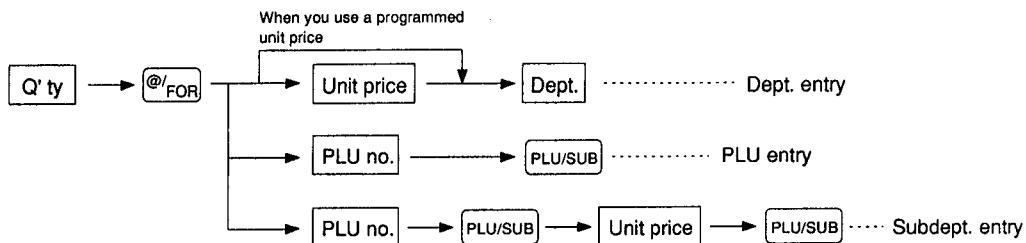
Key operation	Print
Repeated department entry { 200 <b>8</b> <b>8</b> <b>8</b>  Repeated PLU entry (indirect) { 10 <b>PLU/SUB</b> <b>PLU/SUB</b> <b>PLU/SUB</b>  Repeated subdepartment entry { 60 <b>PLU/SUB</b> 500 <b>PLU/SUB</b> <b>PLU/SUB</b>  <b>C/A</b>	0 8 * 2 . 0 0 0 8 * 2 . 0 0 0 8 * 2 . 0 0 PL 0 1 0 * 7 . 1 5 PL 0 1 0 * 7 . 1 5 PL 0 1 0 * 7 . 1 5 PL 0 6 0 * 5 . 0 0 PL 0 6 0 * 5 . 0 0  8 Q * 3 7 . 4 5 C

### (3) Multiplication entries

Use this feature when you need to enter two or more of the same items.

This feature helps when you sell a large quantity of items or need to enter quantities that contain decimals.

#### Procedure



- Q'ty: up to six digits (integer + decimal)
- Unit price: less than a programmed upper limit
- Q'ty x unit price: up to seven digits

Example: Selling these items for cash

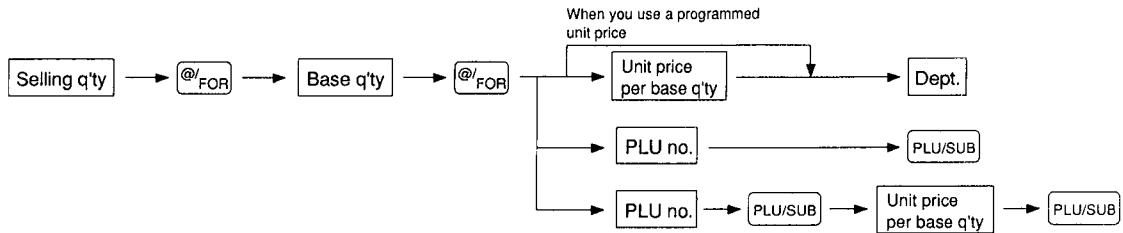
Dept./PLU no.	Unit price	Quantity
Dept. 8	\$1.65	7.5
PLU no. 13	(\$2.10)	15
PLU no. 58	(\$3.00)	8.25
PLU no. 60 (Subdept.)	\$1.00	3

Key operation	Print
7 [•] 5 @/FOR 165 [•] 8 15 @/FOR 13 PLU/SUB	7 . 5 Q 1 . 65 @ 0 8 * 1 2 . 3 8 1 5 Q 2 . 10 @
8 [•] 25 @/FOR 58 PLU/SUB 3 @/FOR 60 PLU/SUB 100 PLU/SUB CA/AT	PL 0 1 3 * 3 1 . 5 0 8 . 2 5 Q 3 . 0 0 @ PL 0 5 8 * 2 4 . 7 5 3 Q 1 . 0 0 @ PL 0 6 0 * 3 . 0 0
	2 0 Q * 7 1 . 6 3 CA

#### (4) Split-pricing entries

You will use this function when your customer wants to purchase more or less than the base quantity of a loose item.

##### Procedure



- Selling quantity: up to six digits (integer + decimal)
- Base quantity: up to two digits (integer)

Example: Setting these items for cash

Dept./PLU no.	Base q'ty, unit price per base q'ty	Selling q'ty
Dept. 7	Ten pieces, \$6.00	7 pieces
PLU no. 35	Five pieces, \$3.00	8 pieces

Key operation	Print
7 @/FOR 10 @/FOR 600 7 8 @/FOR 5 @/FOR 35 PLU/SUB CA/AT	7 Q 10 6.00 @ 07 *4.20 8 Q 5 3.00 @ PL035 *4.80  2 Q *9.00 A

### (5) Single item cash sale (SICS) entries

- This function is useful when a sale is for only one item and is for cash; such as a pack of cigarettes. This function is applicable only to those departments that have been set for SICS or to their associated PLUs or subdepartments.
- The transaction is finalized and the drawer opens as soon as you press the department key.

Example: Selling a \$28.00 item (dept. 9, set for SICS) for cash

Key operation	Print
2800 For finishing the → <input type="text" value="9"/> transaction	0 9 * 2 8 . 0 0 1 Q * 2 8 . 0 0 CA

Note: If a ring-up to a department or PLU/subdepartment set for SICS follows the ones to departments or PLUs/subdepartments not set for SICS, it does not finalize and results in a normal sale.

## 2. Display of subtotals

Your register provides these six types of subtotals:

### (1) Merchandise subtotal

Press the  key at any point during a transaction. The net sale subtotal - excluding add-on tax - will appear in the display and the "ST" lamp will light up.

### (2) Taxable subtotals

#### ① Taxable 1 subtotal

Press the  and  keys in this order at any point during a transaction. The sale subtotal of taxable 1 items will appear in the display and the "TX1" and "ST" lamps will light up together.

#### ② Taxable 2 subtotal

Press the  and  keys in this sequence at any point during a transaction. The sale subtotal of taxable 2 items will appear in the display and the "TX2" and "ST" lamps will light up together.

#### ③ Taxable 3 subtotal

Press the  and  keys in this sequence at any point during a transaction. The sale subtotal of taxable 3 items will appear in the display and the "ST" lamp will light up.

#### ④ Taxable 4 subtotal

Press the  and  keys in this sequence at any point during a transaction. The sale subtotal of taxable 4 items will appear in the display and the "ST" lamp will light up.

### (3) Including-tax subtotal (full subtotal)

Press the  key at any point during a transaction. The sale subtotal including tax will appear in the display and the "ST" lamp and "□" symbol will light up.

### 3. Finalization of transaction

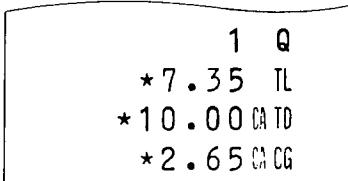
#### (1) Cash or check tendering

Press the **SBTL** key to get an including-tax subtotal, enter the amount tendered by your customer, then press the **CA/AT** key if it is a cash tender or press the **CHK** key if it is a check tender.

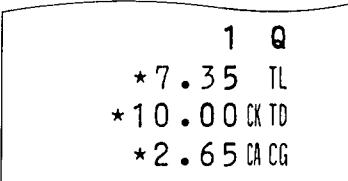
When the amount tendered is greater than the amount of the sale, your register will show the change due amount. Otherwise your register will show a deficit and the "□" symbol and "ST" lamp will light up. Make a correct tender entry.

Example: Your customer pays \$10.00 for an including-tax subtotal of \$7.35.

- Cash tendering

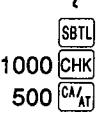
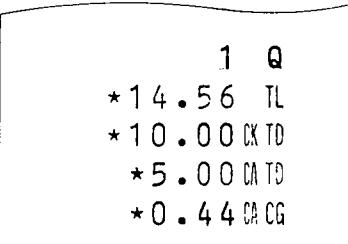
Key operation	Print
 1000 <b>CA/AT</b>	 1 Q *7.35 TL *10.00 CA TD *2.65 CA CG

- Check tendering

Key operation	Print
 1000 <b>CHK</b>	 1 Q *7.35 TL *10.00 CK TD *2.65 CA CG

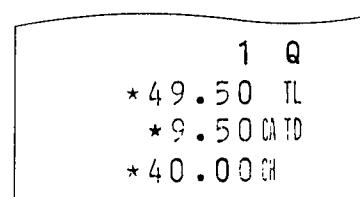
#### (2) Mixed tendering (check + cash)

Example: Your customer pays \$10.00 in check and \$5.00 in cash for an including-tax subtotal of \$14.56.

Key operation	Print
 1000 <b>CHK</b> 500 <b>CA/AT</b>	 1 Q *14.56 TL *10.00 CK TD *5.00 CA TD *0.44 CA CG

### (5) Mixed-tender sale (cash or check tendering + charge tendering)

Example: Your customer pays \$9.50 in cash and \$40.00 by charge for an including-tax subtotal of \$49.50.

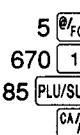
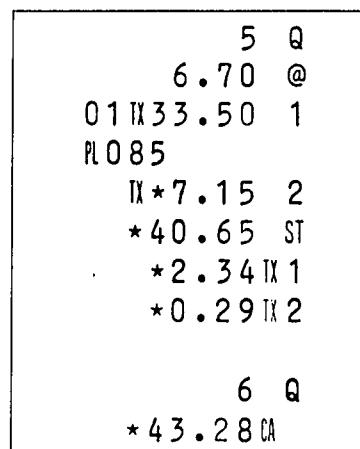
Key operation	Print
	

Note: Press the **CHK** key in place of the **CA/AT** key when your customer makes payment in checks and by charge account.

## 4. Automatic tax

When your register is programmed with a tax table (or tax rate) and the tax status of an individual department and PLU is set for taxable, it computes the automatic tax on any item that is entered directly into the department or indirectly via a related PLU.

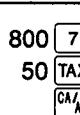
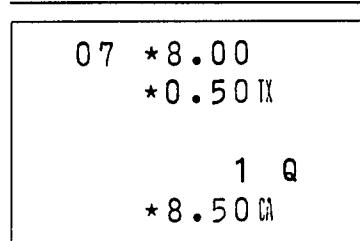
Example: Selling five \$6.70 items (dept. 1, taxable 1) and one \$7.15 item (PLU no. 85, taxable 2) for cash

Key operation	Print
	

## 5. Manual tax

Your machine allows you to enter tax manually after it finalizes an item entry.

Example: Selling an \$8.00 item (dept. 7) for cash with 50 cents as tax

Key operation	Print
	

### (3) Cash or check sale that does not need any tender entry

Enter items and press the **CA/AT** key if it is a cash sale or press the **CHK** key if it is a check sale. Your register will display the total sale amount.

Example: Selling a \$3.00 item (dept. 6) and another \$7.15 item (PLU no. 10) for cash

#### Key operation

300 **6**  
10 **PLU/SUB**  
**CA/AT**

#### Print

06 \* 3.00  
PL010  
\* 7.15

2 Q  
\* 10.15

In the case of check sale

\* 10.15

### (4) Charge (credit) sale

Enter items and press the **CHRG** key.

Example: Selling a \$25.00 item (dept. 6) and a \$32.50 item (dept. 7) and accepting the payment by charge account

#### Key operation

2500 **6**  
3250 **7**  
**CHRG**

#### Print

06 \* 25.00  
07 \* 32.50

2 Q  
\* 57.50

Amount tendering operations (i.e., change calculations) can be achieved by the **CHRG** key when a PGM programming allows them.

## 6. Tax delete

You can delete the automatic tax on the taxable 1, taxable 2, taxable 3, and taxable 4 subtotal of each transaction by pressing the **TAX** key after the subtotal is displayed.

Example: Selling a \$7.25 item (dept. 1, taxable 1) and another \$5.15 item (dept. 3, taxable 2) for cash and entering the sale as a non-taxable one

Key operation	Print
725 1 515 3 [TAX1 SHIFT] [SBTL] [TAX] [TAX2 SHIFT] [SBTL] [TAX] [CA/AT]	01 TX * 7.25 1 03 TX * 5.15 2 * 0.00 TX 1 * 0.00 TX 2  2 Q * 12.40 CA

## 7. Tax status shift

Your ER-2386S allows you to shift the programmed tax status of each department,  $\ominus$ , percent key or the **PLU/SUB** key by pressing the **TAX1 SHIFT**, **TAX2 SHIFT**, **TAX3 SHIFT**, **TAX4 SHIFT** keys before those keys. After each entry is completed, the programmed tax status of each key is resumed.

Example: Selling the following items for cash with their programmed tax status reversed

- One \$13.45 item of dept. 7 (non-taxable) as a taxable 1 item
- One \$7.00 item of PLU no. 25 (non-taxable) as a taxable 1 and 4 item
- One \$4.00 item of dept. 3 (taxable 2) as a non-taxable item
- Two \$10.50 items of dept. 1 (taxable 1) as taxable 2 items

Key operation	Print
1345 [TAX1 SHIFT] 7 25 [TAX1 SHIFT] [TAX4 SHIFT] [PLU/SUB] 400 [TAX2 SHIFT] 3 1050 [TAX1 SHIFT] [TAX2 SHIFT] 1 1 [CA/AT]	07 TX 13.45 1 PL 025 ix * 7.00 03 * 4.00 01 TX 10.50 2 01 TX 10.50 2 * 45.45 ST * 1.43 TX 1 * 0.84 TX 2 * 0.49 TX  5 Q * 48.21 CA

Note: The entry of a multi-taxable item for PST or GST will be prohibited as follows.

In case of; Tax 1: PST, Tax 2: PST,  
Tax 3: PST, Tax 4: GST

Taxable 1 and 2 item ..... prohibited  
Taxable 1 and 3 item ..... prohibited  
Taxable 2 and 3 item ..... prohibited  
Taxable 1 and 4 item ..... allowed  
Taxable 2 and 4 item ..... allowed  
Taxable 3 and 4 item ..... allowed

In case of; Tax 1: PST, Tax 2: PST,  
Tax 3: GST, Tax 4: GST

Taxable 1 and 2 item ..... prohibited  
Taxable 1 and 3 item ..... allowed  
Taxable 2 and 3 item ..... allowed  
Taxable 1 and 4 item ..... allowed  
Taxable 2 and 4 item ..... allowed  
Taxable 3 and 4 item ..... prohibited

## 8. Percent calculations (premium or discount)

- Your register provides the percent calculation for the merchandise subtotal or each item entry.
- Percentage: 0.01 to 99.99%

### (1) Percent calculation for the merchandise subtotal

Example: Selling four \$1.40 items of dept. 6 and two \$2.25 items of dept. 7; all these items are sold for cash at a premium of 10%

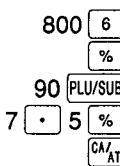
(This example presupposes that a premium of 10% has been programmed for the  key.)

Key operation	Print
 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 140 6 225 7 <input type="checkbox"/> % <input type="checkbox"/> CA/AT	4 Q 1.40 @ 06 *5.60 07 *2.25 07 *2.25 *10.10 ST 10.00% *1.01  6 Q *11.11 CA

### (2) Percent calculation for item entries

Example: Selling for cash an \$8.00 item of dept. 6 at a discount of 15% and another \$5.00 item of PLU no. 90 at a discount of 7.5%

(This example presupposes that a discount of 15% has been programmed for the  key.)

Key operation	Print
 800 6 <input type="checkbox"/> % 90 <input type="checkbox"/> PLU/SUB 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> % <input type="checkbox"/> CA/AT	06 *8.00 -15.00% 06 -1.20 PL090 *5.00 -7.5% PL090 -0.38  2 Q *11.42 CA

## 9. Discount entries

There are two types of discounts. Pressing the discount key immediately after an item discounts only that item. Pressing the merchandise subtotal key followed by the discount key discounts all the items in the sale.

### (1) Discount for merchandise subtotal

Example: Selling a \$5.75 item of dept. 6 and another \$7.50 item of PLU no. 80 for cash after subtracting the discount amount \$1.00 from the total sale amount

Key operation	Print
575 <b>6</b> 80 <b>PLU/SUB</b> <b>MOSE</b> <b>SBTL</b> 100 <b>(-)</b> <b>CA/AT</b>	06 *5.75 PL080 *7.50 *13.25 ST -1.00 @  2 Q *12.25 CA

### (2) Discount for item entries

Example: Selling a \$6.75 item of dept. 7 for cash after subtracting the coupon amount 75¢

Key operation	Print
675 <b>7</b> 75 <b>(-)</b> <b>CA/AT</b>	07 *6.75 -0.75 @  1 Q *6.00 CA

## 10. Refund entries

If a returned item is the one entered into a department, enter the amount of the refund, the press the **RFND** key and the corresponding department key in this order; and if an item entered into a PLU is returned, enter the corresponding PLU number, then press the **RFND** and **PLU/SUB** keys in this order.

Example: These items sold for cash are returned.

- One \$2.50 item of dept. 6
- Seven \$2.10 items of PLU no. 13

Key operation	Print
250 <b>RFND</b> 6 7 <b>@FOR</b> 13 <b>RFND</b> <b>PLU/SUB</b> <b>CA/AT</b>	06 - 2.50 - 7 Q 2.10 @ PL013 - 14.70  0 Q * 17.20 CA CG

## 11. Printing of non-add code numbers

Enter a non-add code number such as a customer's account number and credit card number within a maximum of 7 digits and press the **#<sub>TM</sub>** key at any point during the entry of a sale. Your register will print it at once.

Example: Selling a \$15.00 item of dept. 6 by charge account to a customer whose account number is 1230

Key operation	Print
1230 <b>#<sub>TM</sub></b> 1500 6 <b>CHRG</b>	0001230# 06*15.00  1 Q * 15.00

## 12. No sale (exchange)

Simply press the **NS** key without any entry. The drawer will open and the printer will print the "NS" on both the journal and the receipt.



## 13. Received on account entries

### Procedure



Example: You enter \$48.00 received on account as cash from a customer whose account number is 12345.

Key operation	Print
Optional entry → 12345 <small>#/TM</small> 4800 RA	0012345 # * 48 . 00 RA

## 14. Paid out entries

### Procedure



Example: You pay \$30.00 in cash to a vendor whose account number is 6789.

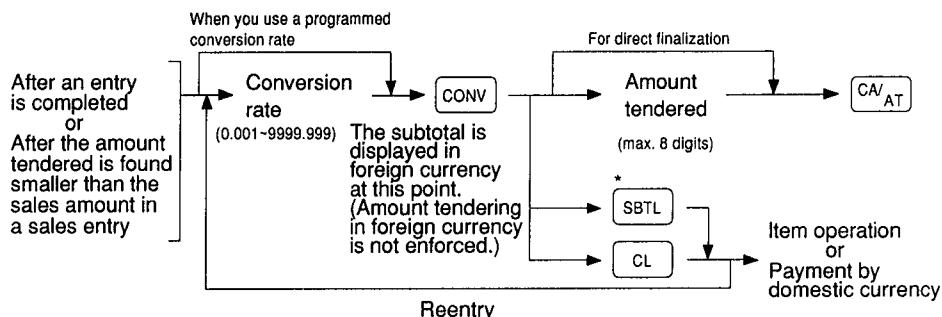
Key operation	Print
6789 <small>#/TM</small> 3000 PO	0006789 # * 30 . 00 PO

## 15. Currency conversion

Your register allows payment entries of foreign currency.  
Pressing the **CONV** key creates a subtotal in foreign currency.

Only cash can be handled after currency conversion.

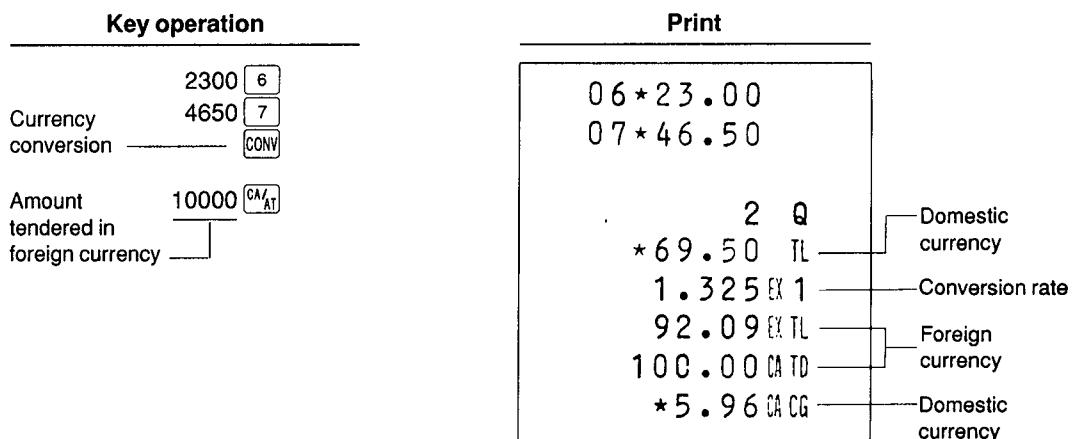
### Procedure



\* The subtotal is displayed in domestic currency at this point.

Note: When the amount tendered is short, the deficit is shown in domestic currency.

Example: To convert the amount owed (\$69.50) into the designated foreign currency (in this case with a preset conversion factor of 1.325).



# CORRECTION

## 1. Correction of the last entry (direct void)

If you make an entry error relating to a department, PLU/subdepartment, percentage, discount, manual tax, you can void this entry by pressing the VOID key immediately after the incorrect entry.

Example:

Key operation	Print
1250 6	06 * 12.50
VOID	06-12.50 VD
2 PLU/SUB	PL002
VOID	-1.50
600 8	PL002
%	*1.50 VD
VOID	08 * 6.00
328 9	-15.00%
28 (E)	08 -0.90
VOID	08 * 0.90 VD
520 8	09 * 3.28
40 TAX	-0.280
VOID	*0.280 VD
CA/AT	08 * 5.20
	*0.40 TX
	-0.40 TX VD
	3 Q
	*14.48 CM

## 2. Correction of the next-to-last or earlier entries (indirect void)

With this function, you can void any incorrect department or PLU/subdepartment entry made during a transaction if you find it before finalizing the transaction (e.g. pressing the **CA/AT** key).

Example:

Key operation	Print
1310 6	06 * 13 . 10
1755 7	07 * 17 . 55
10 PLU/SUB	PL010
150 RFND 6	* 7 . 15
58 PLU/SUB	06 - 1 . 50 RF
825 7	PL058
1310 VOID 6 *1	* 3 . 00
58 VOID PLU/SUB *2	07 * 8 . 25
150 RFND VOID 6	----- VD
CA/AT	06 - 13 . 10
	----- VD
	PL058
	- 3 . 00
	----- VD
	06 * 1 . 50 RF
	 3 Q
	* 32 . 95 CA

\*1. Correction of a department entry

\*2. Correction of a PLU entry

Note: To void entries that include a tax status shift, press the **TAX1**, **TAX2**, **SHIFT**, and **TAX4** keys prior to the **VOID** key.

### 3. Subtotal void

With this function you can void an entire transaction. Once subtotal void is executed, the transaction is aborted and the register issues a receipt. When 21 items or more are entered, however, subtotal void cannot be executed.

Example:

Key operation	Print
1310 1	01 IX 13.10 1
1755 2	02 * 17.55
10 PLU/SUB	PL 010
35 PLU/SUB	* 7.15
Subtotal void {	PL 035
SBTL	* 3.00
VOID	* 40.80 ST
SBTL	----- VO
	- 40.80 ST
	* 0.00 TL

### 4. Correction of incorrect entries not handled by the direct, indirect or subtotal void function

Any errors found after the entry of a transaction has been completed or during tendered entry cannot be voided.

These errors must be handled by the manager.

The following steps should be taken:

- (1) If you are making the amount tendered entry, finalize the transaction.
- (2) Make correct entries from the beginning.
- (3) Hand the incorrect receipt to your manager for its cancellation.

# ISSUANCE OF A RECEIPT AFTER FINALIZATION

If your customer wants a receipt after you have finalized a transaction with the receipt ON-OFF switch at the OFF position (no receipting), press the **RCPT** key.

Your register can issue a receipt.

Example: Printing a receipt after making the entries shown below with the receipt ON-OFF switch at the OFF position

Key operation	Print on the receipt	Print on the journal
<p>850 <b>2</b>  3 <b>OFF</b>  150 <b>1</b>  <b>CA/AT</b></p> <p>Receipt issuance → <b>RCPT</b></p>	<p><b>YOUR RECEIPT</b></p> <p><b>THANK YOU</b></p> <p>03-21-91</p> <p>4 Q  *13.31 CA</p> <p>* 1-27  123-1188</p>	<p>02 * 8.50  3 Q  1.50 @  01 TX * 4.50 1  *13.00 ST  *0.31 TX 1  4 Q  *13.31 CA  * 1-27  123-1188  03-21-91</p>

Note: Whether detailed or totalized sales information should be printed on receipt paper can be selected in the PGM mode. The detailed information printed on a receipt cannot exceed 20 lines. If the information will exceed 20 lines, totalized information will be printed instead.

## IN CASE OF POWER FAILURE

When a power failure occurs, the machine retains its memory contents and all information on sales registrations.

1. If power failure occurs in an idle state or during registration, the machine returns to the normal state of operation after power recovery.
2. If power failure occurs during a printing cycle, when power is recovered, the register prints "-----" and then carries out the correct printing procedure.  
(See the sample print.)

YOUR RECEIPT

THANK YOU

03-21-91

01 IX 10.00 1  
5 Q  
5.00 @  
0 \* .00

02 \* 25.00  
\* 35.00 ST  
\* 0.70 IX 1

6 Q  
\* 35.70 DA

\* 1-31  
123-1191

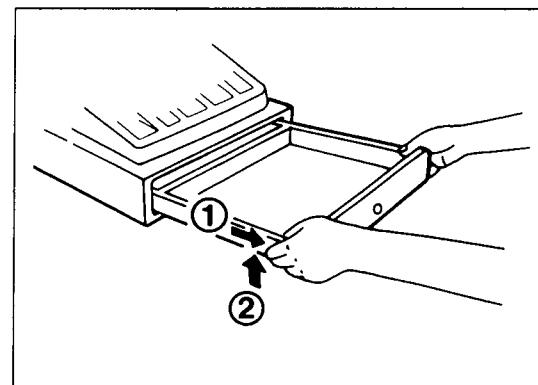
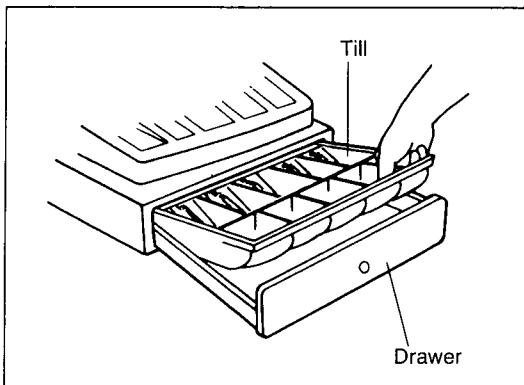
Print before power failure

Power failure symbol

Print after power recovery

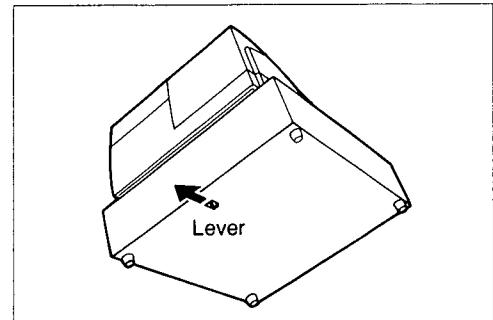
## REMOVING THE TILL AND THE DRAWER

The till in the register is detachable. After closing your business for the day, remove the till from the drawer and leave the drawer open. This will prevent the register from being broken by a burglar. To detach the drawer, pull it forward fully with the till removed, and draw it out by lifting up.



# OPENING THE DRAWER MANUALLY

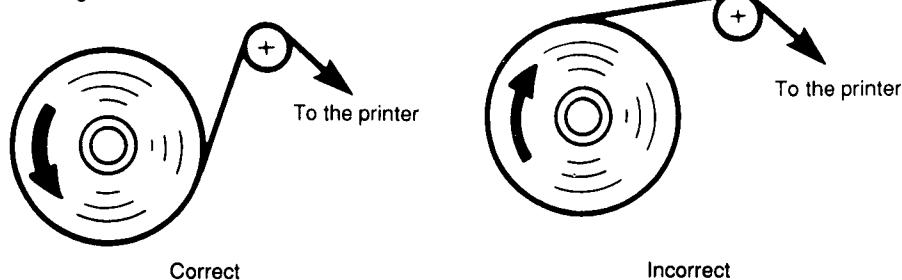
Usually the drawer automatically opens. However, when a power failure occurs or the machine is out of order, slide the lever in the opening located on the machine bottom in the direction of the arrow. (See the figure at the right.) The drawer will not open if it is locked with a drawer lock key.



# INSTALLING AND REMOVING THE PAPER ROLL

When installing a paper roll, set it in place and ensure its end is cut cleanly before inserting it into the printer paper chute.

Paper roll setting



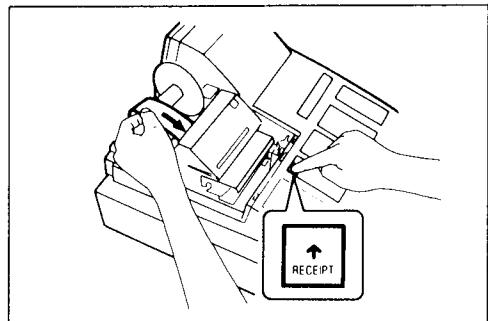
Paper end cutting



## 1. Installing paper rolls

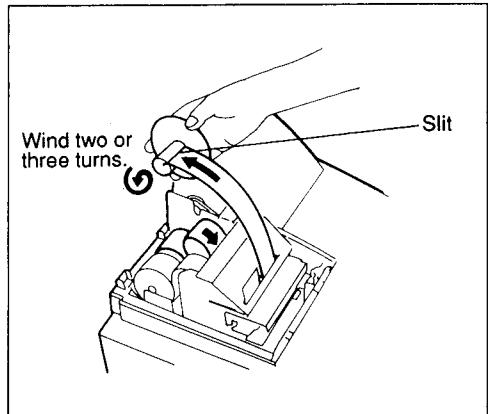
- **Installing a receipt paper roll**

- (1) Remove the printer cover.
- (2) Set a paper roll in place, insert its end straight into the paper chute of the printer and press the receipt paper feed key.



- **Installing a journal paper roll**

- (1) Set a paper roll following the same procedure as above and press the journal paper feed key.
- (2) Take the paper end that comes out of the printer, and insert it into the slit in the paper take-up spool, wind it two or three turns around the spool shaft and install the spool on the bearing.

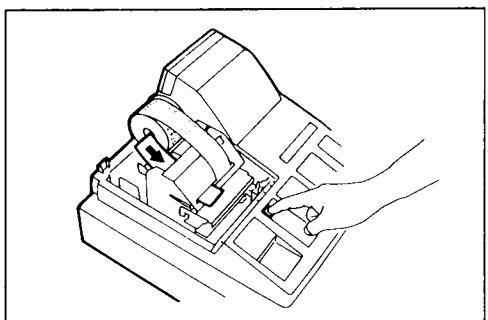


## 2. Removing paper rolls

When red dye appears on the paper roll, it means that it is time to replace the existing paper roll. Replace the paper roll with a new one.

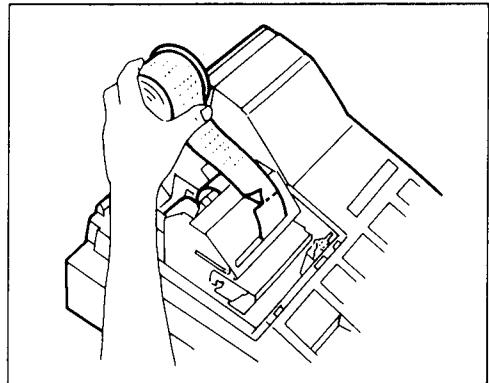
- **Removing the receipt paper roll**

- (1) Remove the printer cover.
- (2) Cut the paper near the unused paper roll and remove the roll.
- (3) Push the receipt paper feed key on the keyboard to remove the remaining paper from the printer.



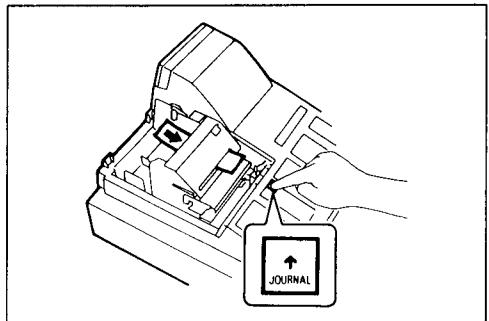
- **Removing the journal paper roll**

- (1) Press the journal paper feed key to advance the paper by several lines and cut the paper.

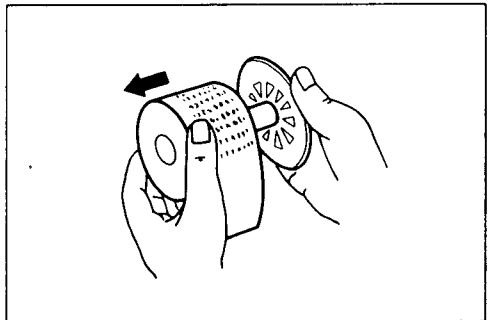


- (2) Cut the paper near the unused paper roll and remove the roll.

Push the journal paper feed key to remove the remaining paper from the printer.



- (3) Remove the paper roll from the take-up spool.



#### **RECOMENDATION**

Be sure to use paper rolls specified by SHARP.

The use of any other paper rolls than specified could cause paper jamming, resulting in register malfunction.

#### **Paper specification**

Paper width: 1-3/4 ± 1/32 in. (44.5 ± 0.5 mm)

Max. outside diameter: 3-1/4 in. (83 mm)

Weight: 14 - 17 lbs. (52.3 - 64.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>)

Quality: Bond paper

# REPLACING THE INK ROLLER

When printing becomes faint, replace the ink roller with a new one specified by SHARP.

1. Remove the printer cover.
2. Lift up the ink roller holder in the direction of the arrow to remove. (Fig. 1)

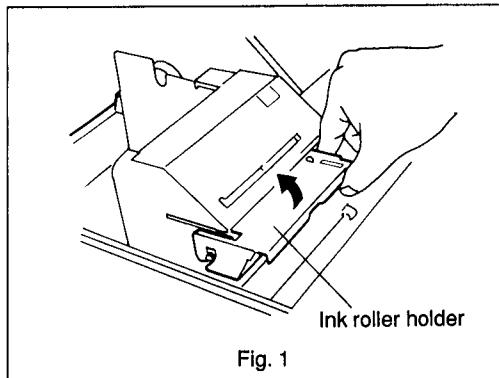


Fig. 1

3. Remove the ink roller from the ink roller holder and install a new ink roller instead. (Fig. 2)

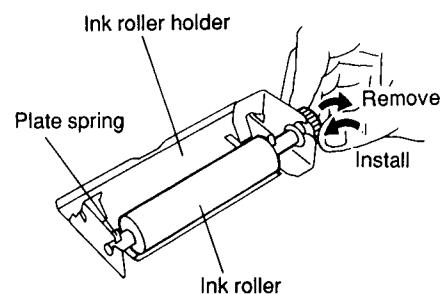


Fig. 2

4. Mount the ink roller holder on the printer. Insert the holder into the frames at an angle of 40 degrees, fit positioning projections **a** and **b** of the holder into parts **a** and **b** of the frames, then push down the holder to lock it. (Figs. 3 and 4)

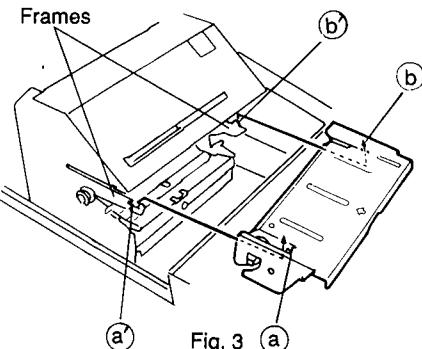


Fig. 3 (a)

5. Replace the printer cover.

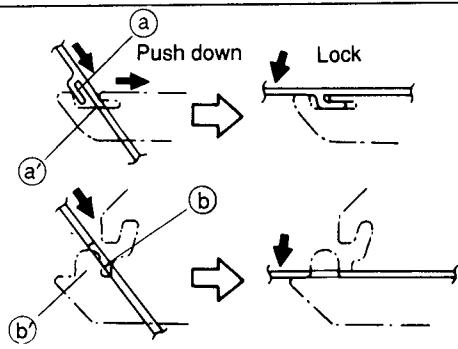


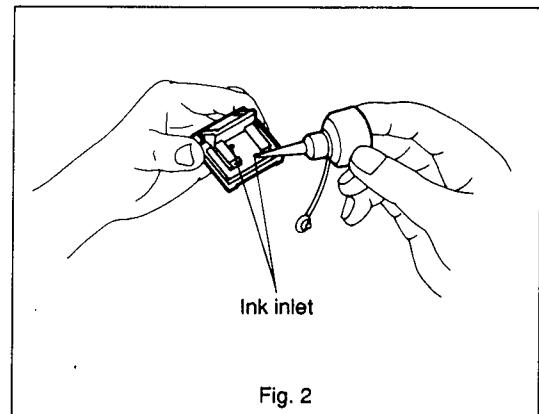
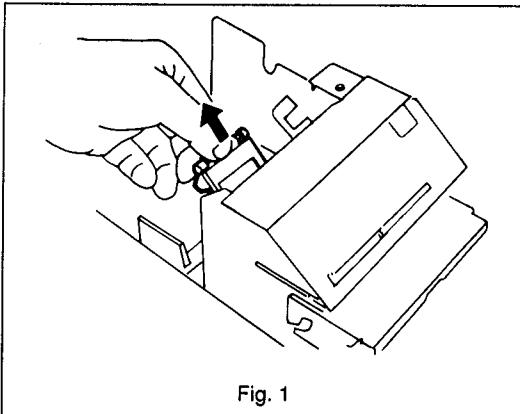
Fig. 4

#### Precautions

1. Be sure to use ink roller specified by SHARP. The use of any ink rollers other than specified could cause troubles in the printer.
2. After opening the parcel, be careful not to make the surface of the ink roller dirty, and install it sooner.
3. Do not pour ink to the ink roller.
4. If you preserve the ink roller for a long time, the ink will be dry and ink roller's life will be shortened. Please use it sooner.  
If you do not use it sooner, put it in the airtight receptacle and preserve it at the low temperature and dark place.
- Do not leave it in the location that is high humidity and exposed to the sun directly.

## REFILLING THE LOGO STAMP WITH INK

If logo becomes faint, refill the logo stamp with logo ink following the procedure given below.



1. Remove the printer cover.
2. Take out the logo stamp in the direction of the arrow. (Fig. 1)
3. Pour two or three drops of ink through the ink inlet provided on the back of the logo stamp. (Fig. 2)
4. Mount the logo stamp in the reverse order of removal.
5. Replace the printer cover.

#### Precautions

1. The logo ink first gives a clear print 10 to 15 hours after being poured into the logo stamp. Therefore, refilling after the daily business is most effective.
2. Overinking should be avoided. This will create a blurred print.
3. The ink is exclusively used for the logo stamp. Do not apply the ink to the ink roller.
  - When the supplied ink is exhausted, purchase the logo stamp ink specified by SHARP.

# BEFORE CALLING FOR SERVICE

The malfunctions shown in the left-hand column below, labeled "Fault," do not necessarily indicate functional faults of the machine. It is therefore advisable to refer to the "Checking" shown in the right-hand column before calling for service.

Fault	Checking
(1) The display won't be illuminated even when the mode switch is turned to any other position than "OFF".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is power supplied to the electric outlet?</li><li>• Is the power cord plug out or loosely connected to the electrical outlet?</li></ul>
(2) The display is illuminated, but the whole machine refuses registrations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is the mode switch set properly at the "REG" position?</li></ul>
(3) No receipt is issued.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is the receipt paper roll properly installed?</li><li>• Is there a paper jam?</li><li>• Is the receipt ON-OFF switch at the "OFF" position?</li></ul>
(4) No journal paper is taken up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is the take-up spool installed on the bearing properly?</li><li>• Is there a paper jam?</li></ul>
(5) Printing is unusual.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is the ink roller installed properly?</li><li>• Is the roller's life completed?</li></ul>

## LIST OF OPTIONS

For the ER-2386S the following options are available (for details, contact your dealer):

1. Till model ER-55CC2

2. Key kits

By using the following key kits, you can change the keyboard layout of your register including the expansion of the number of departments.

ER-11KT6: 30 regular size key kits

ER-12KT6: 30 1x2 size key kits

ER-22KT6: 10 2x2 size key kits

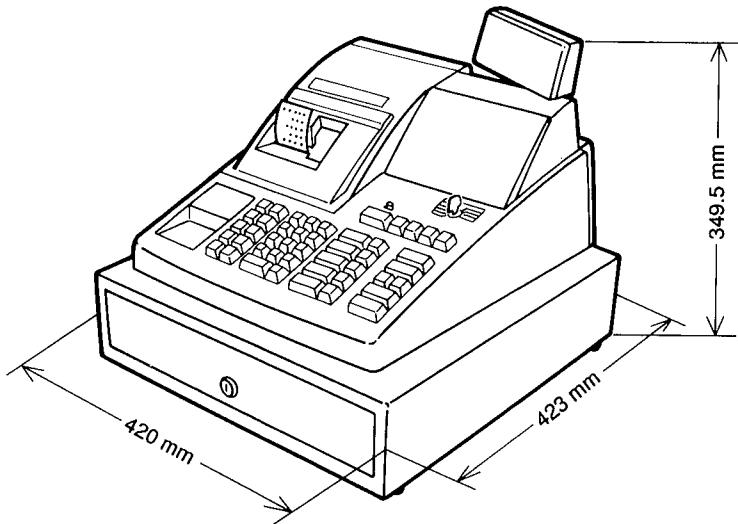
ER-11DK6: 30 regular size dummy key kits

ER-51DK6: 10 1x5 size dummy key kits

# SPECIFICATIONS

Model: ER-2386S

External dimensions:



Weight:	12.8 kg
Power source:	AC local voltage $\pm 10\%$ , 50/60 Hz
Power consumption:	Stand-by 10W Operating 35W
Working temperature:	32°F to 104°F (0°C to 40°C)
Electronics:	LSI (CPU), etc.
Built-in battery:	Ni-Cd rechargeable battery, memory holding time about 1 month (with fully charged built-in battery, at room temperature)
Display:	Fluorescent display tube
Printer:	Printing system: Type drum selection Printing speed: 2.6 lines/sec. (max.) Printing capacity: 10 digits (amount: 8 digits, symbol: 2 digits)
Ink roller:	Color: purple (single color) Dimensions: 22ø x 90 mm Life: 0.6 millions of lines Part no.: NRRLR6638RCZZ
Logo:	Dimensions of the printing face: 1-3/16(W) x 13/16(H) in (30(W) x 20(H) mm)
Paper roll:	Width: 1-3/4 $\pm$ 1/32 in. (44.5 $\pm$ 0.5 mm) Max. diam.: 3-1/4 in. (83 mm) Weight: 14 - 17 lbs. (52.3 - 64.0 g/m <sup>2</sup> ) (bond paper)

Cash drawer:	5 slots for bill and 5 for coin denominations	
Accessories:	Manager key	2
	Operator key	2
	Drawer lock key	2
	Ink roller	1 }
	Standard logo	1 } (mounted on the main body)
	Logo ink	1 (5 cc)
	Paper roll	2
	Spool	1
	Instruction manual	1 copy

\* Specifications and appearance subject to change without notice for improvement.